FOR MYSORE STATE

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Excise Administration Report 1946-47 - Returned

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Copy of Board's reference C.R.15896-Abk/47-XA3,dated 12-11-47.

Sub:-Excise Administration Report-1946-47-submitted to Government.

The Board submits to the Government a manuscript copy of the Excise Administration Report for 46-47. The report has been sent to the Press for printing and printed copies of the report will be submitted on receipt.

/True copy/

Superintendent.

R.P.W.27/5.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS EXCISE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1946-47

CHAPTER I.—ESTABLISHMENT.

1. *Personnel.*—The following officers were in charge of the department during the period shown against their names :—

A. D. Crombie, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st April 1946 to 31st July 1946, E. M. Gawne, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st August 1946 to 4th August 1946, A. F. W. Dixon, Esq , C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 5th August 1946 to 20th February 1947, E. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S., from 21st February 1947 to 28th February 1947, A. D. Crombie, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 1st March 1947 to 31st March 1947.

2. *Establishment.*—Prohibition was introduced in eight districts of the Province from 1st October 1946 and the posts of three Assistant Commissioners, 19 Inspectors, 21 Assistant Inspectors, 204 Sub-Inspectors, 6 upper division clerks, 76 lower division clerks, 145 petty officers and 964 peons, were abolished with effect from that date. The enforcement of Prohibition was entrusted to the Excise Department in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah and to the Police Department in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. Details of the staff employed in the Excise Prohibition districts are given in the chapter on " Prohibition ". The number of Excise subdivisions was reduced from eight to five from 1st October 1946. Each subdivision continued to have a special detective party of one Assistant Inspector, three petty officers and one peon and the head clerks' posts of two of the heavy circle offices in each subdivision continued in the cadre of Sub-Inspectors. The staff of one Inspector, three clerks and four peons sanctioned for the Northern Distillery circle for the effective supervision of the Distillery and allied institutions, continued to be employed during the year. To cope with the increased work in the circle offices, an additional lower division clerk was employed in each of the Excise circle offices, Madura, Dindigul Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, Chicacole, Bezwada, Kandukur, Madras, Bapatla and Poonamallee. The post of a steno-typist was also sanctioned for the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division. The control of the Excise Intelligence Bureau continued to be vested in the Inspector and the staff was further strengthened by the employment of four additional petty officers, one additional peon and one lower division clerk. With the introduction of Prohibition, the Excise Intelligence Bureau was redesignated as Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau with jurisdiction in prohibition districts as well. For the Hospet Distillery a staff of one Assistant Inspector and six peons was sanctioned. To attend to the increased work consequent on the introduction of Prohibition, the ministerial staff of the Excise Branch of the Board of Revenue was strengthened by the employment of one junior superintendent, two upper division clerks and two lower division

clerks. The general increase in work in the office necessitated a further increase in the establishment by three typists, one lower division clerk and two peons.

3. *Punishments.*—The total number of punishments inflicted on officers of the Department was 52* (121). The percentage of punishments to total strength was 2 (3). The majority of punishments were censures, degradations, and fines, in respect of peons.

4. *Prosecutions.*—No officer of the Department was prosecuted during the year for offences committed or alleged to have been committed in his official capacity.

5. *Resignations.*—Eeighteen (18) subordinates of the Department resigned their appointments during the year.

6. *Deaths.*—The total number of deaths was 25 (46).

7. *Pension and gratuity.*—Twenty-nine (47) persons were either retired or discharged on gratuity.

CHAPTER II.—COUNTRY SPIRITS.

8. *Contract supply areas and excise duty.*—The contractors who were supplying arrack to the various Excise tracts during the year 1945-46, continued to be the contract suppliers for the year 1946-47 with no change till 1st October 1946 in the areas allotted to them. The Government ordered the introduction of Prohibition in eight districts with effect from 1st October 1946 which deprived the following distillers of their contract for the supply of arrack to the areas noted against each.—

(1) Distillers, Nellikuppam Distillery (Messrs. Parry & Co.)—Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem districts.

(2) Distillers, Tadpatri Distillery—Anantapur, Kurnool, including Banganapalle State and Cuddapah districts.

(3) Distillers, Coimbatore Distillery—Coimbatore district.

(4) Distillers, Bellary Distillery—Bellary district including Sandur State.

The contract for the supply of arrack to the Nilgiris district for the period from 1st April 1946 to 31st March 1947 was granted to the distillers, Coimbatore Distillery; but due to the closure of Coimbatore Distillery on account of the introduction of Prohibition in the district from 1st October 1946, where their the contract with these distillers had to be terminated with effect from 16th December 1946, up to which period the distillers managed to supply the Nilgiris district with the stock of liquor available with them on 30th September 1946, in their Coimbatore distillery and Coonoor warehouse. Messrs. Parry & Co. were the contract suppliers for this district for a period of 3½ months from 16th December 1946 to 31st March 1947.

The following licence fees had been in force with effect from 1st April 1937 and the same continued for the year under report :—

(i) A fee for the arrack supply contract licence of three pies per bulk gallon of arrack to be collected quarterly in arrears, on every gallon of arrack issued from the distillery or warehouse to depots and shops.

(ii) A fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each warehouse licence.

(iii) A fee of Rs. 15 per annum for each arrack depot licence.

* Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The base of arrack included cane or palmyrah or date palm jaggery, jaggery runnings or jaggery with runnings, jelly sugar or molasses. The rates of cost price of jaggery ar ack of 35° u.p. were enhanced from Rs. 1-10-6 to Rs. 2-0-3 in the case of one distiller, from Rs. 2-7-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in respect of another, from Rs. 2-7-9 to Rs. 2-8-9 in the case of a third distiller and from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-7-0 in respect of all other jaggery arrack distillers. The cost price of molasses arrack continued to be Re. 0-15-0 per gallon of 35° u.p. The issue prices of jaggery arrack were also enhanced by one anna in conformity with the increase in the cost price allowed to the distillers. The difference between the notified issue price and the cost price granted to the molasses arrack distillers was credited to the Government by the distillers. Though there was a change from jaggery to molasses, in the kind of liquor, supplied in the Nilgiris district from 16th December 1946, on account of the change in contractors, the same notified issue price for jaggery arrack continued to be collected from the licensed vendors and the difference between the issue price and contract price was credited to Government by the distillers.

There was no change in the rates of duty levied on arrack for the year 1946-47. The rates of duty per proof gallon were Rs. 10 in one district, Rs. 8-12-0 in four districts, Rs. 13-12-0 in seven districts and Rs. 11-4-0 in the remaining districts except in special tracts.

9. *Issue strength and limit of private possession.*—The issue strength of arrack continued to be 35° u.p. throughout the Province except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° u.p. The issue strength of ippa arrack or its substitute coloured ordinary arrack in Chicacole circle of Vizagapatam district was 60° u.p. The limits of private possession of arrack without a licence continued to be two drams in the Shiyali and Tiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district, Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district, the Nilgiris district and in all municipalities and within a distance of five miles thereof and four drams in other areas except in certain special localities where the limit of private possession was one dram. In connection with the introduction of Prohibition in eight districts, the Government, under section 13-A of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, prohibited with effect from 1st October 1946 in the areas of this Province, outside the Prohibition districts, within ten miles from the boundaries of the Prohibition districts, the possession by any person of any quantity of country spirits, outside the licensed premises of arrack shops, except under a licence or permit issued under the said Act.

10. *Depots and shops.*—The number of wholesale depots which worked during the year under report in the areas under the contract distillery system was 351 (351). Six other depots worked under the Central Distillery System. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits in the areas under the contract distillery system was 5,858 (5,844) and 50 (50) under the outstil and the Central Distillery System. Besides all the arrack depots and shops in the eight prohibition districts, the arrack shops situated in the firkas selected for intensive Rural Development, were also closed with effect from 1st October 1946. There was on an average one shop for every 30,083 (30,331) persons in municipal areas and for 7,426 (7,414) persons in areas outside the municipal limits.

11. *Consumption.*—During the year, the consumption of country spirits amounted to 22,96,064 proof gallons against 24,45,543 proof gallons in 1945-46, representing a decrease of about 6·11 per cent. The decrease is due to the

introduction of prohibition in eight districts and to the closure of arrack shops in select firkas with effect from 1st October 1946. Generally the consumption of arrack in non-Prohibition areas, was on the upward trend on account of the financial position of the consumers. The average incidence of consumption per 100 of population throughout the province was 4·6 (5) proof gallons.

12. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from country spirits increased from Rs. 545·93 lakhs to Rs. 605·77 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 45·96 lakhs under licence fees and 13·89 lakhs under duty.

13. *Agency tracts.*—There was no change in the system of supply of liquor to the Agency tracts. In the Vizagapatam Agency the Central Distillery system was in force in the Gummalakshmipuram range of Parvatipur taluk. Eight shops were working under this system and they were supplied with ippa arrack or coloured arrack of 60° u.p. by the Thummapala distillers. The duty on ippa arrack or its substitute was 4½ annas per gallon of 60° u.p. The consumption during the year was 4,015 (4,222) gallons of 60° u.p. All the eight shops under the system were sold for a rental of Rs. 10,776 (Rs 10,176). Under the outstil system which was in force in the Agency portions of Gudem and Srungavarapukota taluks of Vizagapatam district, six combined shops and still licences were sold for Rs. 25,728 (Rs. 40,392). In the Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of East Godavari Agency, the Central Distillery system continued to be in force. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantity of ippa flowers the distillers were permitted to supply either ippa arrack or coloured jaggery arrack of 60° u.p. or a mixture of ippa and coloured jaggery arrack, provided such mixture contained not less than 50 per cent of ippa arrack. The duty on the arrack was 4½ annas per gallon of 60° u.p. Thirty-six shops were sold and the rentals realized for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,07,502 (Rs. 35,613). The consumption in the year was 1,17,760 (1,22,121) gallons of 60° u.p.

14. No maximum selling price was enforced for ippa arrack. The shops were sold without a maximum selling price for the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—TODDY.

15. *Rates of tree-tax.*—There was no change in the rates of tree-tax for the year 1946-47. The rates of tree-tax in force in the different areas of the Province during the toddy year 1946-47 are noted below :—

District.	Cocoanut palm for each half year.	Sago palm for each half year.	Palmyrah or date palm for the whole year.	Dadasal for the whole year.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1. South Kanara and Malabar districts and the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district	7 2	14 4	4 12	1 0
2. Vizagapatam district (certain villages).	0 12	1 8	0 8	
3. Vizagapatam (other areas) and all other districts excluding the Agency tracts..	9 0	18 0	6 0	
4. The Agency tracts in the Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts	4 8	9 0	3 0	

The abkari and opium administration of the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri has been leased out to the Travancore Government from 1st April 1946.

16. *Limit of private possession.*—The limit of private possession of toddy without a licence continued to be one dram in certain special localities and half a gallon elsewhere.

17. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year 1946-47 in the Province amounted to Rs. 6,61,87,934 (Rs. 7,88,80,148) made up of Rs. 4,24,57,214 (Rs. 5,08,59,426) under rentals and Rs. 2,37,30,720 (Rs. 2,80,20,722) under tree-tax.

18. *Shops and consumption.*—The total number of toddy shops sold in the Province for the toddy year 1946-47 was 6,686 (10,382). All the toddy shops in the Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem districts and in seventeen select firkas were closed with effect from 1st October 1946 consequent on the reintroduction of Prohibition in the first eight districts referred to and on account of the intensive rural development scheme in the select firkas. The Abkari Act is in force in the select firkas.

The special tree-tax scheme devised in 1937 to minimise the crime of admixture of sweet juice with fermented toddy in the Tinnevelly district and parts of Ramnad district with certain changes made during the year 1945-46 continued to be in force during 1946-47 and has been working satisfactorily.

The following comparative statement shows the number of trees marked for tapping for toddy in the Province during the last three years :—

Toddy year.	Coconuts.	Palmyrahs.	Dates.	Sagos.	Total.
1944-45	1,952,043	784,532	1,354,456	5,327	4,096.358
1945-46	1,956,257	791,662	1,408,261	5,327	4,161,507
1946-47 (up to July 1947).	1,276,828	678,828	651,805	6,284	2,612,746
1945-46 (up to July 1946).	1,891,926	779,372	1,390,566	5,297	4,067,161

Expressed in terms of coconut trees by the application of the formula that 2 coconuts = 3 palmyrahs = 3 dates = 1 sago, the total number of trees marked for the toddy year 1945-46 is represented by the figure 3,433,526 (3,388,689) and that for the first ten months of the toddy year 1946-47 by 2,174,485 (3,349,146).

19. *Tapping for domestic consumption.*—The number of trees tapped for fermented toddy for domestic consumption was 39,689 (45,247) of which 32,428 (32,991) trees were tapped by the Koyas in the East and West Godavari Agency. The existing concession allowed to Koyas to tap the allotted number of trees for drawing toddy under a free licence continued in the year.

20. *Trees tapped in British territory for shops in Indian States and vice versa.*—The number of trees tapped in British territory for toddy shops in the Indian States and vice versa during the first ten months of the toddy year 1946-47 with the corresponding figures for the previous years are noted below :—

	Number of trees marked	
	In the State territory for British shops.	In the British territory for the State shops.
1 Mysore	.. (15,830)	.. (14,554)
2 Pudukottai	64 (260)	1,902 (1,473)
3 Cochin	122 (100)	175 (Nil).

The arrangements for the tapping of trees in Mysore State for shops in British territory and vice-versa were terminated so far as Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot districts were concerned consequent on the reintroduction of Prohibition in these districts.

21. *Tapping for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery.*—The tapping of sweet toddy for manufacture of jaggery was under excise control in the East and West Godavari districts (ordinary and the tree-tax areas of the Agency), in the Repalle and Bapatla taluks of the Guntur district and in the Kavali, Nellore, Atmakur and Kovur taluks of the Nellore district. In these areas the sweet toddy rules issued under the Madras Abkari Act are in force and the tapping for sweet toddy is permitted only under a licence issued under those rules. In the rest of the Province except in the eight Prohibition districts tapping for sweet toddy is not under control. The approximate number of trees tapped for sweet toddy in the Province during the first ten months of the toddy year 1946–47 was 58,257 (85,243) coconuts, 932,376 (976,911) palmyrahs, 16,744 (14,039) dates, 11,162 (10,054) sagos of which 371,526 (335,832) palmyrahs and 13,140 (3,830) dates were tapped in the controlled areas of the Province.

22. *Tree-tax system in the Agency tracts.*—There was no change in the areas under the tree-tax system in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The system continued to be in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and 26 villages of Golgonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency in the 121 villages of Chodavaram, 147 villages of Yellavaram, 45 villages of Badhrachalam and 17 villages of Nugur taluk of the East Godavari Agency and in the whole of Polavaram taluk of the West Godavari Agency. In the other parts of the Agency the tapping of toddy trees was not controlled.

CHAPTER IV—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

23. *Duty.*—The rates of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirits and Indian-made wine and medicated wine continued to be Rs. 30 per proof gallon from 1st April 1945 and the duty on coconut toddy arrack also continued to be Rs. 25 per proof gallon from 1st April 1945. The duty on beer brewed in India remained at 10 annas a gallon. The rates of duty on imported spirits, wines and beer were raised by 20 per cent with effect from 1st March 1942 and continued up to 1st March 1944 when it was raised by 50 per cent and continued for 1945–46 and 1946–47.

24. *Consumption.*—A comparative statement showing the consumption of foreign liquor including Indian-made foreign spirits and beer brewed in India is given below :—

	1912–13. GALLONS.	1937–38. GALLONS.	1945–46. GALLONS.	1946–47. GALLONS.
Wines (excluding medicated wines) ..	27,265	13,922	11,847	11,582
Spirits	146,044	72,887	319,073	220,438
Beer	581,465	591,989	1,203,151	475,327
Denatured spirit	19,557	115,402	95,216	102,199
Methyl alcohol	..	1,115	147	1,648

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer and an increase in the consumption of denatured spirit and methyl alcohol. Neither methyl alcohol nor denatured spirits are potable. Denatured spirits have many commercial uses.

The issues of beer from the breweries in this Province for consumption within this Province were 576,228 (607,252) gallons. One lakh, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six gallons of beer were imported into this Province from Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and 5,600 gallons from Pondicherry. Exports consisted of 17,484 (6,183) gallons to Pudukottai, 18,136 (15,596) gallons to Cochin, 2,232 (760) gallons to Travancore, 670 (651) gallons to French India, 400 (400) gallons to Bombay, 16 (18) gallons to Mysore, 16 (8) gallons to Coorg and 40 (nil) gallons to Sind. A statement showing the quantity of beer manufactured in the three breweries is appended (Statement E-1).

25. *Imports.*—The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea shows a substantial increase over the last year 248,912 (112,136) gallons.

26, *Spirituous preparations.*—The rate of duty on spirit contained in the medicinal preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or underbond by sea remained unaltered at Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The rate of duty on spirit contained in cullinary aerated water, or flavouring essences extracts, colourings, perfumes, and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or underbond by sea remained also unaltered at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon. The rate of duty at Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon on the spirits contained in certain special preparations which may be used for other than medicinal purposes continued unaltered during the year. For the spirit contained in the preparations "Mritasanjibani Sura", "Mritasanjibani Sudha" and "Mritasanjibani" the rate of duty remained unaltered at Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon.

The duty realized on spirituous preparations issued from the pharmaceutical laboratories and from the firms for which special licences are granted for the use of spirit in the manufacture of homeopathic preparations underbond is given below:—

Spirituous medicinal preparations.		Other spirituous preparations.	
1945-46.	1946-47.	1945-46.	1946-47.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
37,453	42,383	14,205	29,967

The amount of duty realised on the preparations manufactured in this Province increased during the year being Rs. 72,350 (Rs. 51,658). The duty realised on spirituous preparations issued from the Medical Store Depot amounted to Rs. 56,173. The duty collected on imports of spirituous preparations into this Province from other places underbond by sea amounted to Rs. 96. The duty realised on spirituous preparations imported by land from other Provinces and Indian States amounted to Rs. 1,52,369.

27. *Fees from clubs.*—There were 67 (67) clubs which supplied foreign liquor to their members during the year. A sum of Rs. 7,686 (Rs. 7,502) was realised as fees from them.

28. *Licence fee from denatured spirit and methyl alcohol.*—The rate of licence fee of 10 annas per gallon on denatured spirit and methyl alcohol remained unaltered. A sum of Rs. 69,344 (Rs. 52,358) was realised on this account.

29. *Gallonage fees.*—The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sales of foreign liquor approved by the Government in 1936 continued to be in force during the year. As a concession to the Military, the collection of gallonage fee on wines, spirits and beer supplied to the Military from the Canteen Bulk Issues Depots was waived with effect from 1st April 1945; but this concession was withdrawn with effect from 1st January 1947.

The total amount of fixed fees and the gallonage fees for 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 8,80,189 against Rs. 8,54,834 for 1945-46.

30. *Licences.*—Beer shops were opened from 1st April 1946. The number of beer shops [F.L. 6 and F.L. 6 (*a*)] sold for 1946-47 was thirty and the rental for the year was Rs. 14,69,292. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on licensed premises [F.L. 5 and F.L. 5 (*a*)] was 22 (33) and the rental for the year 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 10,23,900 against Rs. 21,69,972 for the year 1945-46.

The number of licences for the retail sale of foreign liquor for consumption off the premises (F.L. 2) was 267 (255).

Eleven licences (including two for Canteen Stores Department Depot, Madras) were issued for Military Canteen Bulk Issue Depots in this Province during the year.

One hundred and five (131) licences were issued for the sale of liquor at entertainments, 137 (134) licences were issued for the sale of medicated wines, and similar preparations, 101 (93) for hotels, refreshment rooms and bars, 74 (73) for railway refreshment rooms and dining cars and 89 (87) for the sale of brandy by chemists (F.L. 3). The number of special and canteen licences issued was 31 (32). Nine (21) methyl alcohol licences and 1,144 (1,133) denatured spirit licences were issued during the year.

31. *Revenue.*—A comparative statement showing the revenues derived from principal kinds of liquors is furnished below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Excise duty—		
Indian-made foreign spirits	38,96,691	22,38,251
Beer brewed in India	4,03,914	3,58,841
(2) Rentals—		
Foreign liquor taverns and beer shops	21,69,972	24,93,192
(3) Others—		
Foreign liquor licences, licence fees on denatured spirit, gallonage fees, etc.	9,55,756	7,74,848
Total ..	74,26,333	58,65,132

CHAPTER V.—OPIUM.

32. *Issue price and limit of private possession.*—The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per seer during the year. There was no change in the limits of private possession, which continued to be one tola in the ordinary tracts and two tolas in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

33. *Shops.*—Four hundred and ninety-three (495) shops were sold for the year for Rs. 31·76 (Rs. 31·28) lakhs. Supplies of opium to all these shops continued to be restricted during the year. All the 103 opium shops in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem were closed consequent on the introduction of

prohibition in those districts with effect from 1st October 1946. Twelve shops were also closed in the selected firkas of the non-prohibition distr cts.

34. *Consumption.*—The consumption of raw opium amounted to 18,939 (19,642) seers showing a slight decrease of 3·6 per cent as compared with that of last year.

35. *Issue of opium for veterinary and (quasi veterinary) purposes.*—Seven seers and sixty-six and one-fourth tolas (10 seers and 34½ tolas) of raw opium were sold by the licensed vendors for veterinary purposes. Opium and its preparations weighing 105 lb. 12 oz. 300 gr. (119 lb. 2 oz 330 gr. were issued by the officers of the Government Civil Veterinary Department.

36. *Revenue.*—The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 58·89 (Rs. 59·67) lakhs. The sale-proceeds of raw opium amounted to Rs. 28·74 Rs. 28·19) lakhs.

37. *Issues to places outside the Province.*—The issues of opium to Mysore were 825 (1,015) seers, to Travancore, 4100 (1700) seers, to Cochin 750 (875) seers and to Pudukkottai 80 (80) seers. The issues to French Establishments were 240 (240) seers and to Coorg 35 (65) seers.

38. *Retail selling prices.*—The retail selling price of opium in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts was enhanced from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2 per tola or from Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per seer during the year under report. In the ordinary tracts the retail selling price varied from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per tola or Rs. 300 to Rs. 540 per seer.

39. *Cocaine.*—Transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M 1 and M 2 licences. One hundred and eighty-six (202) licences were issued. The total stock of cocaine with the licensees at the beginning of the lease was 6 lbs. 0 oz. 457 gr. The total imports amounted to 4 lbs. 8 ozs. 274 gr. This quantity was imported from other Provinces. The total sales amounted to 1 lb. 8 ozs. 345 gr. (16 lb. 8 oz. 171 gr.). The retail sales were 1 lb. 7 ozs. 363 gr. and wholesale sales were 0 lb. 0 oz. 462 gr. The balance of stock at the end of the year was 9 lbs. 0 ozs. 386 gr.

CHAPTER VI—HEMP DRUGS.

40. *Cultivation.*—Ganja and bhang are made from the hemp plant. Ganja is made from the flowers and bhang which is inferior is made from the leaves. During the year under report 39 (22) licences were issued for cultivation and the net area cultivated was 221·52 (241·23) acres. This season was a favourable one in spite of the heavy rains in November 1946. The outturn was 2,174 maunds 36 seers 46 tolas. This gives an average outturn of 9·8 (5·4) maunds per acre. The outturn is a record figure for the past several years. The high outturn is due to good soil, good drainage and good season. Two hundred and ninety-five maunds of bhang were manufactured during the year including 45 maunds for export to Central Provinces and Berar.

41. *Duty and limit of private possession.*—The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 55 and Rs. 25 per seer respectively during the year.

The limit of private possession of hemp drugs was six tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang in the Agency tracts, two tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang in Madras town and elsewhere three tolas of ganja and ten tolas of bhang.

42. *Shops.*—Four hundred and fifty-four (457) shops were sold for Rs. 36·31 (Rs. 35·16) lakhs, 355 shops being sold subject to restriction of supplies. All the 161 ganja shops in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem districts were closed with effect from 1st October 1946 consequent on the introduction of prohibition in those districts Eight ganja shops were also closed in the select firkas in non-prohibition districts, under the Rural Development Scheme.

43. *Consumption and revenue.*—Consumption of ganja and bhang in the Province during the year under report was 31,664 (39,773) seers under ganja and 4,551 (5,415) seers under bhang. No ganja was issued to Baluchistan during the year. Thirty (15) seers of bhang were issued to the shops in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 165 (90) maunds of bhang to the Central Provinces and Berar.

The issues of ganja during the year to Travancore were 7,000 (6,000) seers, to Cochin 1,800 (2,100) seers, to Sandur 25 (30) seers, to Pudukkottai 160 (160) seers, and to Hyderabad State 9,000 (nil) seers. Two hundred and twenty-seven (234) seers of ganja and four seers of bhang (nil) were issued to the French Establishments during the year.

The total revenue derived from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 48·82 (Rs. 59·64) lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 6·75 lakhs under rentals and Rs. 4·06 lakhs under duty.

44. *Ganja seed oil and poonac.*—There was no manufacture or sale of ganja seed oil or poonac.

CHAPTER VII—REVENUE.

45. *Demand and collection.*—The total revenue (demand) [column (3) of the Statement A] is compared in the following table with that of the previous year :—

Head of revenue.	1945-46.	1946-47.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Country spirits	5,86,67,745	6,05,77,165	19,09,420	..
(*b*) Country fermented liquor.	7,88,80,148	6,61, 7,934	..	1,26,92,214
(*c*) Malt liquors ..	4,48,100	16,9 ,812	12,47,712	..
(*d*) Wines and spirits, Foreign liquor other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits ..	68,31,318	40,04,684	..	28,26,634
(*e*) Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines ..	91,752	82,742	..	9,010
(*f*) Opium	59,48,992	58,46,546	..	1,02,446
(*g*) Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.	55,163	81,894	26,731	..
(*h*) Hemp and other drugs ..	59,63,734	48,82,439	..	10,81,295
(*j*) Receipts from distilleries.	2,400	2,650	250	..
(*k*) Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous ..	8,30,629	7,63,088	..	67,541
(*l*) Recoveries of over payments	4,891	16,614	11,723	..
(*m*) Collection of payments for services rendered, etc.	23,469	26,111	2,642	..
Total ..	15,77,48,341	14,41,67,679	31,98,478	1,67,79,140

The total collection for the year including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 14,37,40,496 (Rs. 15,72,57,725). A sum of Rs. 87,600 was written-off as irrecoverable.

46. *Percentage of charges.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 52,99,629 (Rs. 51,58,362), the details of which will be found in Imperial Return No. II. The net percentage of charges to receipts was 3·7 (3·2).

47. *Incidence of taxation.*—The incidence of total excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-14-3 (Rs. 3-2-11). No allowance has been made for the increase of population since last census of 1941.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES.

48. The total number of cases reported under the Abkari Act during the year was 21,037 (21,432). This excludes the figures of the eight districts where Prohibition is in force from 1st October 1946, i.e , Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Kurnool. The cases detected by the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau staff are dealt with separately.

49. *Country spirit offences.*—Three thousand four hundred and seventy-five (3,990) cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences were detected during the year. As usual, illicit distillation crime was common in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Malabar and South Kanara districts. There was a marked increase in the number of cases detected in East Godavari 564 (454), and a heavy fall in Vizagapatam 574 (891), West Godavari 559 (711), and South Arcot 228 (279) districts. The fall is mainly due to clubbing of ranges for want of Sub Inspectors, and non-availability of rice and ippa flower, the chief ingredients for distilling arrack. The special staff employed in Chicacole and Cocanada circles for the suppression of illicit distillation crime continued to function throughout the year.

50. *Toddy offences.*—Nine thousand one hundred and ninety-four cases (8,911) of illicit manufacture of toddy were detected during the year. The increase is marked in the districts of Madras 410 (256) and Malabar 1,334 (1,242). Admixture of sweet toddy with fermented toddy was prevalent in Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Kanara districts.

51. *Hemp drug offences.*—The number of hemp drug cases reported during the year was 319 (366).

52. *Offences under the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act.*—Cases convicted under the Opium Act are embodied in the Statements I and J. Thirteen (7) cases were prosecuted under the Dangerous Drugs Act in the year. The total quantity of drugs confiscated under the Dangerous Drugs Act amounted to 48 tolas of prepared opium, etc., and 2 tolas of ganja. The total punishment imposed in three cases amounted to six months, rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 360 were imposed as fine on five cases and the remaining four cases are pending.

A case of unlicensed possession of 5½ seers of licit opium was detected at Madras on 12th June 1946.

53. *Enquiry into and disposal of cases.*—Enquiry into cases by the departmental officers were generally prompt and efficient. In 292 (391) cases

the accused persons were released. In 15,893 (15,573) cases the offences against the accused were compounded. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one (6,657) cases were dealt with by Magistrates, and convictions were obtained in 3,928 (5,532) of them. One hundred and four (176) cases ended in acquittal. One thousand and fourteen cases (745) were pending with Magistrates and 1,281 (1,496) were pending with the Inspectors at the end of the year.

54. *Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.*—The staff of the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau during the year 1946-47 consisted of one Inspector, two Assistant Inspectors, twenty-four Petty Officers and five peons with one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and one typist in the Inspector's office. The Bureau has its headquarters at Madras. Its main preventive function is to deal with the smuggling of ganja and opium by inter-Provincial and international smugglers. The Bureau is intended to be a pool for the receipt and dissemination of information from and to all agencies connected with the suppression of smuggling of drugs. During the year the name of the Bureau was changed to Excise and Prohibition. Intelligence Bureau with continued jurisdiction in the Prohibition areas of the Province.

The Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau staff detected 50 (53) cases during the year 1946-47, i.e., 28, (9) opium cases, 18 (10) ganja cases and 4 (34 abkari) toddy cases The total quantity of opium and ganja seized by the staff amounted to 230 seers 33¼ tolas (109 seers 73 tolas) and 138 seers 19½ tolas (40 seers 12 tolas) respectively. Of these cases the most important cases were.—

(1) Seizure of 48½ seers of licit opium on 10th June 1946 by Sri P. Krishna Kurup, Inspector, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras, at Central Railway Station, Madras.

(2) Seizure of 30 seers of licit opium on 28th July 1946 at 8-30 p m. at Madras Central Railway Station by Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau (Northern) party.

(3) Seizure of 14 seers of licit opium on 2nd May 1946 at 8 p.m. by Mr. S. Basha Sahib, Petty Officer, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras, at Central Railway Station, Madras.

(4) Seizure of 12 seers of licit opium on 19th August 1946 at 8 p.m. by the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau (Northern) party at Madras Central Railway Station.

(5) Seizure of 11 seers and 73½ tolas of licit ganja on 27th September 1946 at 9·40 a m. by Mr. Sheik Ali, Petty Officer, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras, at Panyam bus-stand, Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district.

(6) Seizure of 11 seers of licit ganja on 15th September 1946 at 2 p.m. by Sri K. L. Narayana, Assistant Inspector, Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau (North) at Brodiepet Railway level crossing gate, Guntur.

Excise Supplements to the *Madras Criminal Intelligence Gazette* were issued regularly every month.

55. *Rewards*:—A sum of Rs. 40,257 (Rs. 41,405) was paid as rewards in abkari cases during the year. Out of this amount Rs. 15,704 (Rs. 17,126) were paid to outside informers. A total sum of Rs. 774 (Rs. 418) was also

paid as rewards in cases detected under the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Acts, out of which Rs. 375 (Rs. 151) went to outside informers. The total amount of rewards sanctioned for the cases detected by the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was Rs. 10,961 (Rs 5,683) out of which Rs. 1,095, (Rs. 1,173) went to outside informers.

56. *Assaults.*—Seventeen cases of assaults on excise officers and peons were reported during the year. None of them was reported to be of a serious nature.

CHAPTER IX.—LABORATORY (1946-47).

57. The total number of samples analysed and articles examined during the year under review was 1,773 (6,525). The fall is in respect of Indian made foreign liquor samples and dram measures. Owing to the increased import of foreign liquor fewer samples of Indian made foreign spirits were received for test. Also as a result of extension of prohibition only a small number of dram measures were tested.

58. *Country liquor.*—The number of samples of country liquor tested during the year was 242 (290). In the case of samples of liquor received for annual analysis from the distilleries in the province, some samples both from pot and patent still distilleries were found to contain copper in excess of the permissible limit of 0·25 grains per gallon and some samples from pot still distilleries were found to contain a high furfural content. The concerned officers were directed to carry out the instructions given in the Technical Excise Manual for reducing copper and furfural.

Of the 194 (268) samples tested for copper content, none (none) was free from copper. One hundred and thirty (192) or 67 per cent contained less than the permissible limit of 0·25 grain of copper per gallon and 64 (76) or 33 per cent contained more than the permissible limit. Of thirteen (8) samples suspected to be of illicit origin submitted for test by Inspectors, twelve were on analysis found to be only licit arrack and the other samples was found to contain denatured spirit. Nine (7) samples taken from shops and depots were received for declaration of correct strength as they were suspec ted to be diluted. Their correct strengths were communicated to the officers concerned to enable them to take necessary action in the matter. Two samples of rectified spirits were on test found to be inferior in quality and hence were not passed as rectified spirits. Cashew arrack manufactured at the Mangalore distillery during the year was found to be good and of better quality than the sample of the previous year. Two samples were received from Prohibition districts under this head. Of these one was found to contain alcohol and the other to be free from it.

59. *Beer, wort, wash, etc.*—Under this head 260 (228) samples were analysed during the year. Of these 16 (23) relating to consignments of beer imported from outside the Presidency, viz., Mysore and Pondicherry were tested and passed as fit for consumption. Thirty-seven (28) samples were received from the breweries in the Presidency for quarterly analysis and some of them were on analysis found to have original gravities appreciably different from the declared original gravity. The concerned brewers were asked to declare the correct gravities in future. The remaining samples were found to be normal and were passed. The number of samples of beer submitted by the Inspectors in connection with suspected cases of dilution was 198 (165) and in 7 (4) cases dilution in excess of 3 per cent was found on analysis. The

highest percentage of dilution so found was 20 (14·3). A sale sample was found to be highly acid The duplicate sample was called for and analysed and it was found to be still more acid. The concerned Inspector was informed of the high acidity and requested to take samples in clean bottles for submitting for analysis.

Four samples of spent wash were analysed and one was found to be free from spirit and the other three contained spirit ranging from 0·7 per cent to 2·9 per cent of proof spirit.

60. *Toddy.*—The number of samples of toddy analysed during the year was 289 (293). Of these 149 (98) came from the Trichinopoly subdivision and 116 (158) came from the West Coast subdivision. Two hundred and forty-six (216) out of the total of 289 samples analysed contained more than 10·0 grains of lime per gallon and of these 32 (33) contained 100 grains and more of lime per gallon. The highest lime content in any one sample was 176 (208) grains per gallon. The Phenol test for toddy is being continued. On account of the raising of the limit of 10 to 15 grains of lime per gallon for accidental causes in certain areas of Ramnad and Tinnevelly, six (1) samples of toddy were not declared as admixtured sweet juice as their lime content was between 10 to 15 grains per gallon.

61. *Foreign liquor.*—One hundred and thirty-three (316) samples were analysed. Of these 26 (69) were found to be weaker than the minimum saleable strength. A sample of whisky imported from outside the Presidency was found to be not of the usual light brown colour but to be light green. The colouring matter was tested and found to be a non-prohibited one. A sample of Biscuits brandy suspected to be spurious was found on analysis to be weaker in strength and different in other respects from the genuine sample. A sample of Indian made foreign brandy which was cloudy was ordered to be redistilled.

62. *Opium and its preparations.*—The number of samples of opium and its preparations tested during the year was 93 (80). Of these, 17 were medicinal drugs of which 15 were found to have deteriorated and were ordered to be destroyed. Of the rest, 11 (22) were smoking preparations, 39 inferior opium and 24 good opium, and of the latter, a sample was found to be illicit opium. Two samples were received from the Prohibition districts of which one contained opium and the other was free from it.

63. *Ganja and its preparations.*—Forty-six (9) ganja samples were received. Of these three were from the annual crop and they were found to be of good quality. Out of 19 samples of confiscated ganja received during the year, four were found to be illicit and another sample was found to be very old. They were ordered to be destroyed and the rest which were found to be good and licit were ordered to be sold to licensees. Two samples of surrendered medicinal drugs—one containing cocaine and the other containing ganja—were analysed. It was found that the cocaine preparation was good and fit for use and the second preparation had deteriorated and was therefore destroyed. Forty-six samples of laghiums suspected to contain ganja and plants suspected to be ganja plants were received from the Prohibition districts. Of these 8 were free from ganja and the rest contained ganja.

64. *Miscellaneous.*—Except for certain samples of water received from Bellary, Vyasarpady and Mangalore distilleries and Cuddapah and Madura warehouses, all others received from the several distilleries and warehouses in the Presidency for the two half years ending with May and November 1946 were found to be of good quality and hence were passed. In the case of

the five institutions mentioned above the water from alternative sources were found to be good and they were approved for reduction purposes. Two hundred and ten (4,665) dram and other measures were standardized during the year. Of these 15 (28) were gallon pots received for periodical standardization from the institutions in the Madras City. Thirty (17) were dram measures submitted by the excise officers on suspicion of being short. All the measures except three were found short in capacity. A half dram measure was found bigger by ten minims and two full and two half dram measures were short in capacity by 184, 154, 76 and 96 minims respectively.

Thirty-one (31) samples of denaturants were tested and passed for use. Nineteen (29) samples of essences were tested and the proportions in which they were to be used for compounding Indian made foreign spirits were fixed. During the year 36½ lb. of Edicol Brown O.H.S., colouring matter powder were issued for colouring country liquor. A large number 129 (145) samples of spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations, medicated wines and similar preparations and flavouring essences imported from outside the Presidency were tested for alcoholic value. Twelve (9) samples of biochemic tonic wine manufactured in Father Mullers Laboratory, Kankanady were tested and passed as such. Two samples of tamarind wine manufactured in Vuyyuru distillery were found to be fairly good though the tamarind flavour was predominant in them.

Twenty-two samples were received under this head from the Prohibition districts. A majority of them consisted of samples of ripe wash fit for distilling arrack or denatured spirit on which an attempt at denaturing them had been made. Only four samples were found to be free from alcohol.

Other items of work under this head include samples of lead rivets alysed, brake fluids and pocket stoves analysed for spirit value and empty bottles measured for capacity.

One hundred and sixty-seven (275) liquor testing instruments were standardized.

During the year 36 seers of confiscated opium were made into half seer cakes and issued to the Madras Taluk office.

Number of samples tested in the Board's Laboratory in 1946–47.

	1946–47.	1945–46
(1) Toddy	289	293
(2) Foreign liquor	133	316
(3) Country liquor	242	290
(4) Beer	260	228
(5) Intoxicating drugs (ganja, etc.)	46	9
(6) Opium and its preparations	93	80
(7) Denaturants	31	31
(8) Instruments	167	275
(9) Dram and other measures	210	4,665
(10) Miscellaneous (including spirituous medicinal preparations).	302	338
	1,773	6,525

CHAPTER X—PROHIBITION.

65. *Enforcement.*—On 1st October 1946 Prohibition was reintroduced in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor and Cuddapah and introduced for the first time in the districts of Coimbatore, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool.

The enforcement of Prohibition was entrusted to the Police in the four districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Chittoor and to officers and men of the Excise Department newly constituted into a Prohibition Department in the four Ceded Districts. There were two main reasons for adopting this course. The first was that sufficient notice of the introduction of Prohibition was not given to the Police to enable that department which was already shorthanded, to recruit and train sufficient number of officers and men to undertake the work in as many as eight districts. The second was that the Excise Department expressed a desire to be given an opportunity to enforce prohibition which was denied to them when Prohibition was introduced before the war. The details of the staff sanctioned for enforcement of prohibition are shown in the Statement I.

66. *Offences*—(*a*) *Illicit distillation and kindred offences.*—The number of cases reported during the half-year ending 31st March 1947 was 277 in Anantapur district, 263 in Bellary district, 646 in Kurnool, 922 in Cuddapah district, 440 in Chitoor district, 1,340 in North Arcot district, 1,178 in Salem district and 57 in Coimbatore district. North Arcot and Salem districts have provided largest number of cases. As illicit distillation is very lucrative and the means of committing it in secrecy are so great, many people seem to take to the trade. This is a most serious offence against the Prohibition Act and experience gained during the period when the Act was primarily in force and during the half-year ending 31st March 1947 shows that strict control over this form of crime was essential if Prohibition were to succeed. Every attempt is being made by the enforcement staff to bring the crime under control.

(*b*) *Illicit tapping.*—No cases under this head were reported in Kurnool and Chittoor districts during the half-year. The number of cases reported was 362 in Coimbatore district, 73 in Salem district, 9 in North Arcot, 4 in Anantapur district, 2 in Cuddapah district and 1 in Bellary district.

(*c*) *Denatured Spirit.*—The number of offences that came to light under this head was 24 in North Arcot district and nil in other districts. This is a dangerous form of crime and the enforcement staff have been instructed to keep a vigiliant watch over sales of denatured spirit in their districts.

(*d*) *Ganja.*—Most of the cases detected relate to unlicensed possession of drug, the number reported being 33 in Anantapur, 38 in Bellary, 64 in Kurnool, 71 in Chittoor, 85 in Cuddapah, 193 in Salem, 210 in North Arcot and 213 in Coimbatore. There were seizures of large quantities of Mysore and Hyderabad ganja during the period.

(*e*) *Opium.*—Offences ralating to this drug were mostly cases of possession for personal consumption and they were not numerous except in Coimbatore district were 62 cases were reported during this period.

67. *Border problems.*—A large number of addicts in Prohibition districts visited the border shops for drink. The border patrol staff was very active and detected cases of smuggling of liquor from adjoining states. There were, however, no indication of large scale smuggling into Prohibition areas.

Vehicular checks were satisfactory, but the cases detected as a result of these checks were few when compared with the number of checks made.

68. *Prohibition committees.*—Taluk and Village Prohibition Committees to assist the staff in the effective enforcement of Prohibition were formed in all districts. But the help rendered by these Committee members towards detection of crime was very poor.

69. *Enforcement—General remarks.*—Notwithstanding the absence of vehicles and shortage of staff which handicapped detection work, the enforcement staff has done good work during the period, as evidenced from the number of cases detected. The number probably represents a very small percentage of crime committed. Without active co-operation from the public, it is not possible to detect all the crimes committed and enforce Prohibition effectively. The Department would welcome assistance from those who desire to put an end to the sale and consumption of illicit liquor, by reporting such cases and by assisting the enforcement staff to detect them and prevent their recurrence. There is no enactment which depends for its success so much on public co-operation as the Prohibition Act.

STATEMENT I.—*Showing the enforcement staff in the Excise and Police Prohibition districts.*

Name of Excise or Police Prohibition district.	Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Excise).	Prohibition District Officers.	Prohibition Deputy Officers.	Prohibition Assistant Officers.	Sub-Inspectors.	Prohibition Police Officers.	P.C's.	Head clerks.	Upper division clerks.	Lower division clerks.	Typists.	Bus drivers.	Jeep drivers.	Cleaners.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(A) Excise Prohibition Districts.														
Deputy Commissioner's Office.	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	3	1	..	..	..
Anantapur district	..	1	2	4	26	30	186	..	1	5	..	2	3	2
Bellary district	..	1	2	4	28	31	198	..	1	5	..	2	3	2
Cuddapah district	..	1	2	3	15	17	115	..	1	5	..	2	2	2
Kurnool district	..	1	2	4	28	31	198	..	1	5	..	2	3	2
Total	1	4	8	15	97	109	702	1	5	23	1	8	11	8

(B) Police Prohibition Districts (Total).

7 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
7 Inspectors of Police.
89 Sub-Inspectors of Police.
342 Head constables.
892 Constables.
4 Accountants.
6 Upper division clerks.
83 Lower division clerks.
4 Typists.
4 Muchis.
4 Peons.

STATEMENT II.—*Showing Prohibition offences from 1st October 1946 to 31st March 1947.*

District.	LIQUOR.											INTOXICATING DRUGS.		
	Smuggling of liquor from foreign territory.	Smuggling of arrack from outside district.	Illicit distillation of arrack.	Possession of illicit distillation of arrack.	Sale of illicit distillation of arrack.	Tapping for fermented toddy.	Permitting sweet toddy to ferment.	Tapping for sweet toddy without a licence.	Illicit transport of liquor.	Unlicensed sale of liquor.	Possession of liquor without permit.	Illicit cultivation of Hemp plant.	Smuggling of intoxicating drugs.	Smuggling of Intoxicating drugs from other Provinces of States.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Anantapur ..	185	..	149	127	1	4	..	..	1	.	10	3	26	7
Bellary	136	2	131	132	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	120
Kurnool	110	..	406	238	2	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	664	246	12	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chittoor	13	2	292	217	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	11	32
North Arcot ..	..	..	709	623	8	8	..	1	..	3	98	2	..	..
Salem	20	1	827	347	4	43	6	24	8	..	53	8	26	11
Coimbatore	10	11	29	27	1	12	..	350	20	1	236	5	1	..
Total ..	474	16	3,137	1,957	29	70	6	375	32	5	443	22	64	170

District.	INTOXICATING DRUGS—*cont.*				OPIUM.					
	Illicit transport of drugs.	Unlicensed sale of drugs.	Unlicensed possession of drugs.	Miscellaneous.	Attempting to render or rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption or possession of denatured spirit rendered potable.	Smuggling of opium.	Transport of opium.	Possession of opium.	Sale of opium.	Dangerous Drugs Act.	Total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Anantapur ..	..	..	33	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	671
Bellary	..	1	38	164	..	..	..	3	..	..	748
Kurnool	..	1	64	237	..	..	..	1	..	..	1,075
Cuddapah	..	1	85	188	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,204
Chittoor	..	..	71	135	..	..	..	4	..	..	724
North Arcot ..	..	3	210	93	21	..	..	14	1	..	1,757
Salem	..	2	193	232	..	4	..	22	..	1	1,832
Coimbatore ..	4	1	213	15	..	4	1	62	..	7	1,010
Total ..	4	9	907	1,189	24	8	1	110	1	8	9,061

CHAPTER XI.—AMELIORATIVE WORK.

70. As Prohibition involves the changing of the habits of a large section of the public, Government considered that to make the change over as easy and smooth as possible, it was necessary to undertake and provide ameliorative measures alongside the enforcement of prohibition and sanctioned the following special staff for the purpose for the eight districts :—

8 Special Development Officers at the rate of one for each district.

31 Assistant Development Officers at the rate of one for each Revenue division.

31 Ballad singers at the rate of one for each Revenue division.

77 Rural Recreation Officers at the rate of one for each taluk.

77 Village guides at the rate of one for each taluk and.

47 peons to work under the Special Development Officers and Assistant Development Officers in the eight districts. Besides the staff for the districts Government sanctioned one post of Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition

(Amelioration) and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies to assist the Commissioner in his work, Sri Rao Bahadur J. C. Ryan, then Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was appointed to the post and he joined duty on 20th September 1946 and held charge till the end of the year. Government also sanctioned the following headquarters staff to work under the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration).

1 Manager of the rank of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar,
2 Upper division clerks,
1 Typist and
1 Personal clerk for the Deputy Commissioner.

As work in the ameliorative branch of the Board's office increased, Government sanctioned the following additional staff in February 1947 :—

2 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies,
2 Upper division clerks and
2 Lower division clerks.

There were, in each of the eight Prohibition districts, one Special Development Officer, drawn from the ranks of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, functioning as Personal Assistant to the Collector, and Assistant Development Officers at the rate of one for every Revenue division recruited from Co-operative Sub-Registrars and Deputy Tahsildars functioning as personal assistants to the Revenue Divisional Officers, besides Rural Recreation Officers and Village Guides at taluk headquarters and ballad singers at the headquarters of Revenue divisions.

71. *Objects of ameliorative work.*—The objects of ameliorative work briefly stated are, *first*, to provide counter attraction to drink and drugs which will make it easier for the addict to give up his former habits. It was realized that the average villages and many towns are dull places in the evening, and that men resorted to drink shops largely as an escape from boredom. Efforts were, therefore, made to provide entertainments in the evening hours which would help to make drinkers and drug-takers forget their former habits. It is the policy of the Department, as far as possible, to reduce the temptation to break the law and to create conditions in which former addicts are content to live without alcohol and drugs, rather than to have to employ a huge preventive staff to force prohibition upon a dissatisfied and unhappy section of the public. *Second*, to ensure, so far as possible, that the main object of Prohibition—the positive side of the programme—the economic, social and moral uplift of the people is achieved by launching simultaneously with the introduction of Prohibition, a district wide rural uplift drive. *Third*, to find employment for the toddy tappers.

72. *Scope of ameliorative.*—It is difficult to define exactly the scope of ameliorative work as it embraces everything that promotes general rural welfare. The following are the more important directions in which this work was undertaken in the Prohibition districts :—

(1) the provision of direct substitutes for drink,
(2) the provision of counter-attractions to addicts,
(3) the promotion of thrift so as to save particularly the money previously spent on drink,
(4) the orgrnization of gramasangams or village betterment committees for the promotion of general rural welfare, and
(5) the provision of employment to tappers thrown out of work on account of Prohibition.

The extent to which these activities were carried on in the eight districts during the year under report is summarized below.

73. *Provision of substitutes for drink.*—Government permitted the opening of refreshment stalls at about 1,750 centres or roughly one half of the number of toddy shops in the eight districts and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 for each stall. Arrangements were made by the Collectors of these districts to provide substitute drinks to the ex-addicts at or near the places where the toddy shops existed prior to the introduction of Prohibition in these districts. With the Government grant supplemented by local donations, refreshment stalls were started at 1,478 centres. The statement below gives the number of stalls opened in each district and the expenditure incurred on them :—

Name of district.	Number of stalls opened.	Total expenditure incurred.
		RS.
1 Anantapur	272	23,897
2 Kurnool	195	13,398
3 Cuddapah	140	13,100
4 Coimbatore	160	14,860
5 Chittoor	155	15,350
6 Bellary	98	9,302
7 Salem	260	25,165
8 North Arcot	198	19,010

The main idea of establishing these stalls was to bring home to the ex-drinkers that even after toddy was banned, it was possible for them to congregate and pass a pleasant evening at or near the old toddy shop and enjoy milder drinks like coffee, tea, buttermilk and jaggery water supplemented by eats like uppuma, chilli cakes, etc. These eats and drinks were provided free of cost for a time and were later sold at concessional rates. The stalls subsidized by Government were run for a maximum period of three months and were closed by 31st December 1946. It was expected that by this period these stalls would be taken over by private parties or that fresh stalls might spring up. This expectation has been fulfilled. As many as 524 stalls are said to have come into being in Salem, while in Coimbatore, Kurnool and Anantapur, 218, 45 and 44 stalls respectively are said to have sprung up. It is reported that the tea and coffee stalls put up by the private agencies are increasing in number and popularity and that many ex-addicts are frequenting these shops and taking advantage of them.

74. *Rural recreations*—(1) *Counter-attractions to drink.*—The most important activity on the ameliorative side is the provision of counter-attractions to drinkers. In the Salem district, during the last Prohibition period, it was found that the most effective counter-attractions were rural sports and games, folk dances, kathaprasangams, kalakshepams, harikathas and village dramas. The most popular game was chedugudu in which young and old including ex-addicts participated, providing mirth and amusement to the spectators. Firka, taluk and district tournaments were held and witnessed by hundreds and thousands of spectators. Besides providing alternative attractions to the ex-addicts, these games served to rouse the villager, dissipate his apathy, improve his morale and prepare the ground for a general rural uplift drive. The spirit of unity in the village in particular was fostered on the playground and divisions due to factions or cost tended to disappear. Appreciating the dual effect which these rural sports produced on the villagers generally

Government sanctioned a special staff of Rural Recreation Officers and Village Guides at the rate of one for every taluk in the Prohibition districts. These officials visited the villages, organised indigenous games, rural recreation clubs and firka and taluk associations for conducting periodical tournaments.

Though Government sanctioned 77 posts of Rural Recreation Officers for work in the eight districts, it was not possible to fill up the posts as qualified men were not available. Arrangements were, therefore, made for the transfer, as a temporary measure of the Rural Recreation Organizers working in the non Prohibition districts. Twelve Organizers were so transferred and together with the eight Rural Recreation Organizers and their seven Assistants already working in the districts, they attended to the organization of rural recreational activities in the districts. In the meantime, the Board, with the sanction of Government, recruited suitable candidates mostly from ex-servicemen and arranged for their training in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, for a period of two months from the middle of January 1947. Sixty-five candidates were recruited and of these, 53 joined the training course. Forty-five of them completed the course successfully and were posted to the districts by the middle of March 1947. The course of instruction for the candidates included besides training in rural games, elementary instructions in rural uplift activities by officers of the various Nation Building Departments of Government. The candidates were also taken on excursions to a few co-operative institutions to enable them to have an idea of their practical working. Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,050 to the Y.M.C.A. College in connection with the conduct of the course which included the cost of employment of a Chief Physical Instructor. They also sanctioned the post of an Assistant Physical Instructor on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for the conduct of the course.

The statement below gives the abstract of work done by the Rural Recreation staff during the half-year ended 31st March 1947 :—

Rural games and tournaments.

Name of district.	Number of tournaments conducted during the year.				
	Village tournaments.	Firka.	Taluk.	Divisional.	District.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anantapur	25	5	2	..	..
2 Kurnool	39	4	3	—	—
3 Cuddapah	410	40	9	3	1
4 Coimbatore	160	27	8	1	—
5 Chittoor	10	4	3	..	—
6 Bellary	25	9	..	..	—
7 Salem	300	39	8	..	1
8 North Arcot	224	22	1	1	..
Total ..	1,193	150	34	5	2

Even after the completion of the training course, all the posts of the Rural Recreation Officers sanctioned could not be filled up. The twelve Rural Recreation Organisers temporarily transferred to the prohibition districts were retransferred to their original places in the non-Prohibition districts. Government also sanctioned 17 posts of Rural Recreation Officers

and 17 ballad singers to provide counter-attraction and rural recreation in the 17 firkas selected for intensive development in the non-Prohibition districts consequent on the order of Government for the closure of the toddy, arrack and other liquor and drug shops in those firkas. To recruit and train the required men for the remaining vacancies of Rural Recreation Officers in the Prohibition districts and for the posts sanctioned for the selected firkas referred to above, Government ordered, after the close of the year under report, the starting of a second training course in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

To conduct training courses for Rural Recreation Officers and also to tour round the prohibition districts and check up the work of the Rural Recreation Officers so as to maintain the standard of efficiency of rural recreation, Government sanctioned the employment of a Chief Physical Instructor on Rs. 230—700 for one year from 21st March 1947, and the continuance of the Assistant Physical Instructor previously sanctioned.

(ii) *Ballad singers.*—The ballad singers appointed at the rate of one for every Revenue division took the assistance of the Village Betterment Committees or Gramasangams or the local Village Organizations that existed and organized bhajanas, folk dramas, street dramas, Pandari bhajanas, kathaprasangams, kalakshepams and the like. The Rural Recreation Officers also helped them in these activities. These ballad singers organized bhajana parties in the villages, gave performances of harikathas or kalakshepams and organized community singing in villages. The ballad singers were provided with musical instruments at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 for each set of singers. To encourage the ballad singers to organize community songs among the villagers and to create a spirit of enthusiasm and emulation among them Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the grant of rewards to deserving ballad singers for commendable work in this direction.

The statement below shows the work done by the ballad singers and other rural recreation staff during the year :—

Name of district.	Number of villages visited by ballad singers.	Number of villages in which community songs were introduced.	Number of villagers trained in community songs.	Number of dramatic performance, folk dances, etc., arranged.	Number of villages in which harikathas, Kathaprasangams, etc., conducted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anantapur	76	8	82	41	102
2 Kurnool	107	18	76	163	133
3 Cuddapah	176	43	43	44	172
4 Coimbatore	281	33	436	149	204
5 Chittoor	159	12	93	58	226
6 Bellary	181	30	75	19	90
7 Salem	263	134	522	331	781
8 North Arcot	192	42	215	(Not furnished.)	
Total ..	1,435	320	1,542	805	1,708

Drama as a form of counter-attraction to drink has become more and more popular. Reports from Collectors indicate that in various parts of the prohibition districts local people have organized amateur dramatic parties

and staged dramas. Street dramas were enacted in a large number of villages. To promote amusements and to encourage local talent, Government have granted in certain cases subsidies to dramatic troupes composed of ex-tappers, ex-addicts or others. One troupe composed of ex-tappers at Doddagetta in the Anantapur district was recommended a subsidy of Rs. 500 for enacting ten dramas in the neighbourhood during the year and Government sanctioned the grant to the dramatic troupe since the close of the year.

(iii) *Propaganda vans.*—Eight Propaganda vans belonging to the defunct War Publicity Department originally transferred to the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) were transferred to the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition with effect from 1st November 1946 together with the staff of one driver, one cleaner and one cinema operator for each van and these vans were placed under the control of the Special Development Officers in the Prohibition districts for purposes of propaganda and providing entertainment to the villagers. The vans are provided with a radio, a gramophone, a micraphone, etc., and some gramophone records. One of the Studios at Coimbatore produced a film of the inaugural ceremonies connected with the introduction of prohibition in the Coimbatore town and copies of the film with commentaries in Tamil were secured during the year and supplied to each of the Tamil prohibition districts. Arrangements were also made for the purchase and supply of films with commentaries in Telugu to the Telugu districts since the close of the year,

One other effective counter-attraction to drink is the installation of community radio receiving sets. Local boards and private bodies were exhorted to instal radios under the Government of India subsidy scheme.

(iv) *Cinemas.*—Cinema houses in the prohibition districts attracted large crowds and they were generally packed to capacity as they were frequented by ex-addicts and others, and provided a good counter-attraction to drink in the evening hours. It is reported that 19 permanent and 41 temporary theatres have sprung up in the eight prohibition districts during the year. Some of the cinema houses in the Salem district gave free admissions to a few ex-addicts.

(v) *Parks.*—Parks fitted with radios are good centres for providing alternative attractions and recreation to the public. The establishment of parks is therefore encouraged in the prohibition districts. Eight new parks were opened during the year in five districts, two in each of the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Coimbatore and one each in Salem and Anantapur. The Board has recommended to Government that financial assistance may be given to municipalities for putting up parks wherever necessary.

75. *Promotion of thrift.*—Prohibition as was stated already, is but a means to an end which is the economic, social and moral uplift of the people. Part of the money formerly spent on drink will no doubt be spent on the purchase of the necessaries of life—food, clothing, etc. A part might also be spent on the purchase of utensils, cattle, jewels, etc., and for the liquidation of debts. Still there will be a surplus left with the villagers for investment. To harness this surplus, a thrift campaign through home safes and hundi boxes has been arranged in the prohibition districts through Co-operative Societies under the direct supervision of Development officers. Thrift days are celebrated by the Co-operative Societies selected for the scheme and the special and Assistant Development officers and other Revenue officials attend these celebrations and carry on propaganda and exhort the ex-addicts and others to put by their savings in the hundi boxes and accumulate them in the

Co-operative Societies. The results achieved in the working of the thrift campaign up to the end of March 1947 are given below :—

Name of district.	Number of societies selected for working the scheme.	Number of hundi boxes distributed to members up to 31st March 1947.	Thrift savings accumulated during the period.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Anantapur	200	61	7,743
2 Kurnool	72	1,045	9,125
3 Cuddapah	40	1,724	8,402
4 Coimbatore	200	1,059	27
5 Chittoor	83	322	604
6 Bellary	120	659	38
7 Salem	200	3,121	23,374
8 North Arcot	124	396	4,930

Savings under the National Savings Scheme are also encouraged by the Ameliorative Staff in the prohibition districts. According to the figures furnished by the Provincial National Savings Officer, the total savings under the National Savings Scheme in the eight prohibition districts amounted to Rs. 3,99,465 up to 31st March 1947.

76. *Formation of gramasangams and rural uplift work.*—To promote rural uplift activities in the villages, village betterment committees or gramasangams have been formed in the villages by the ameliorative staff. Paid officials of Government like village officers and other non-officials are associated with these committees. The gramasangams organize rural recreation and village uplift activities like thrift, village sanitation, street cleaning and lighting, repairing of old roads and construction of new ones, opening of public schools for children and adult night schools, provisions of protected water-supply, opening of libraries and reading rooms, introduction of better seeds and manure, encouragement of cattle breeding, poultry farming, fostering of cottage industries suited to local conditions, etc. There were on 31st March 1947, 5,061 gramasangams in the eight Prohibition districts. In certain districts, firka and taluk associations have also been formed. The ameliorative staff organized and guided the gramasangams, in their activities. The following statement shows the number of gramasangams, etc., organized in the various districts :—

Name of district.	Number of gramasangams organized.	Number of firka associations.	Number of taluk associations.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Anantapur	296	7	6
2 Kurnool	638	..	..
3 Cuddapah	581	..	..
4 Coimbatore	735	..	10
5 Chittoor	359	5	1
6 Bellary	160	..	..
7 Salem	1,222	55	10
8 North Arcot	1,070	44	7
Total ..	5,061	111	34

Gramasangams have been organized in almost all the big villages of Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Kurnool districts. These sangams have taken

While steps were taken as indicated above for the provision of alternative employment to tappers by organizing them on a co-operative basis the attempts to secure work for them were not confined to the co-operative method only. Collectors were instructed to explore all possibilities of providing works for them in agricultural labour, earthwork, brickwork, road making, etc.

At the instance of the Board, the Chief Engineer, Highways, Madras, has issued instructions to his subordinates in the eight prohibition districts to employ ex-tappers on road works giving preference to them in the same way as to ex-servicemen.

The reports of the Collectors generally indicate that the ex-toddy tappers in the eight Prohibition districts have adjusted themselves to the new situation either by migrating to wet districts or neighbouring states or by seeking employment in agricultural or other work and that the problem of unemployment is not keen in these districts.

79. *Economic improvement of ex-addicts generally.*—Steps were taken to improve the economic condition of the ex-addicts generally by increasing their income and utilising their savings for useful purposes. Cottage industries were organised wherever possible on a co-operative basis with suitable assistance from Government. At Rajampet, in the Cuddapah district, a co-operative society was organized at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) for the manufacture of leather goods for about 60 families of coblers who are all ex-addicts. Government have also sanctioned grants as shown below to this society :—

(i) a grant of Rs 600 to meet the non-recurring expenditure such as purchase of tools, etc.,

(ii) a grant of Rs. 200 to meet half the recurring cost on the payment of rent, establishment charges and contingencies.

At Bojjayappale, in the same district, the cart-makers have been organised into a co-operative society for the manufacture of country carts. Government have sanctioned financial help to this society also as shown below :—

(i) a loan of Rs. 2,100,

(ii) the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year.

Milk supplies societies.—Co-operative milk supply societies were organized during the year with a view to increase the income of ex-addicts and ex-tappers in the following places :—

(i) Mariapuram near Cuddapah in the Cuddapah district,

(ii) Kodajanahalli in the Anantapur district,

(iii) for the labourers engaged in the Tungabadra Project Works.

The ex-addicts were enabled to purchase cows and she-buffaloes with the savings effected by Prohibition and supplemented by loans obtained from Government, on easy terms. Incidentally, these schemes help to solve the milk scarcity in the neighbouring urban areas. The local non-official leaders evinced a keen interest in these schemes.

In the Salem district, an iron metal workers co-operative society was organized for the Adi-Dravidas of Attayampatti and a mat weavers co-operative society at Uthamasholapuram for the Adi-Dravidas. Both the societies are intended to promote the well being of a class of people who are ex-addicts.

have been issued and the quantity and value of jaggery produced by them till the end of March 1947.

Districts.	Number of Co-operative Societies.	Number of licences issued.	Jaggery produced upto end of March 1947.	
			Quantity.	Value.
			MDS.	RS.
1 Coimbatore	90	5,300	17,000	1,20,000
2 Salem	55	11,209	21,661	1,15,902
3 North Arcot	25	628	403	3,100
4 Chittoor	1	117	1,169	6,753

More progress could not be made by these societies as there was no special staff to organise and direct their activities during the season.

The question of permitting the tapping of sweet juice from date trees which abound in the Ceded districts was also considered. The Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool were not in favour of giving this concession for reasons of successful enforcement of Prohibition, while in respect of Cuddapah it was held that there was no extreme need for it. In the Anantapur district, a licence was granted at one centre, viz., Dhoddagetta where the production of date palm jaggery has been undertaken as an experimental measure. The results of the experiment are encouraging and the question of permitting sweet juice tapping of date trees in a few centres in that district through co-operative auspices is under consideration.

(iii) *Other Co-operative Schemes.*—Special schemes on a co-operative basis were drawn up in some cases for providing alternative employment to the tappers. At Ayodyapatnam in the Salem district, the tappers have been organized into a carpet weaving co-operative society. Government have, on the recommendation of the Board, sanctioned the following assistance to the society since the close of the year:—

(i) a sum of Rs. 5,000 as subsidy and Rs. 5,000 as loan for the purchase of machinery and implements,

(ii) a sum of Rs. 1,125 towards stipend to 15 trainees,

(iii) the loan of services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year free of cost.

At Ambur, in the North Arcot district, the tappers have been organised into six co-operative societies for the supply of milk and milk products. Government have sanctioned a scheme for the formation of a co-operative milk supply union at Ambur with the six feeder societies and have provided financial and other assistance to this society as shown below:—

(i) a subsidy of Rs. 100 to each of the six feeder societies for a period of six months,

(ii) an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for the sanction of interest free loans to the members for the purchase of milk animals, and

(iii) the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of six months.

This scheme is intended to provide employment for about 200 tappers. At Reddinaickenpalayam, in the North Arcot district, a co-operative society for mat weaving has been organized to provide employment for 25 ex-toddy tappers. The possibilities of organising co-operative societies for similar cottage industries for the benefit of the tappers in other centres are being explored by the ameliorative staff.

It is reported that 57 of the villagers trained in the rural uplift schools have been appointed as village guides in the prohibition department and that 75 others are actively assisting in the organisation and conduct of rural games and rural uplift work.

To create local enthusiasm and carry on propaganda among the villagers, rural exhibitions and tournaments were organised towards the closing days of these schools. The Agricultural, the Veterinary, the Industries, the Co-operative, the Public Health and other development departments took active part in these exhibitions held in the Prohibition districts. Sixty-four rural exhibitions including cattle fairs were held in the prohibition districts during the year.

78. *Economic improvement of toddy tappers thrown out of employment on account of prohibition.*—(i) *Statistics of unemployed tappers.*—Steps were taken for providing alternative employment to toddy tappers thrown out of employment by the advent of Prohibition. Statistics obtained from the Collectors disclosed that the number of tappers thrown out of work in each district was as follows :—

Districts.	Number of tappers thrown out the work.
1 Anantapur	693
2 Kurnool	2,462
3 Cuddapah	355
4 Coimbatore	13,500
5 Chittoor	398
6 Bellary	440
7 Salem	2,069
8 North Arcot	1,085

(ii) *Co-operative societies for jaggery manufacturing.*—By far the most effective method of providing alternative work to the ex-tappers was considered to be to organise palm jaggery manufacture. This is because, the tapping of sweet juice and the manufacture of jaggery from the juice is an occupation which most of the tappers are already accustomed of or can easily undertake. The Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939 provide for the grant of licences to tappers for the tapping of sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery. The question whether in the attempt to provide alternative work to the tappers in this manner, opportunity to abuse the concession would arise and thus endanger the enforcement of Prohibition was examined and it was considered that it was not safe to allow the tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice in the prohibition districts. Permission for the tapping of sweet juice from palmyra trees only was, therefore, allowed in the four districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Chittoor. Co-operative Societies for the manufacture of palmyra jaggery have been formed in these districts. Government were addressed for a special staff of Special Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for the organisation and supervision of these societies at the rate of one inspector for every 15 societies, and orders of Government sanctioning 13 senior inspectors were received since the close of the year. The statement below shows the number of Co-operative societies functioning in these districts, the number of tappers to whom licences

up various kinds of activities for the benefit of the villages. Some gramasangams in the Coimbatore and Salem districts and a few in the North Arcot district have shown commendable progress during the year. The ameliorative staff have been directed to bestow special attention to the organization and development of gramasangams in all the villages in the Prohibition districts.

These gramasangams strive to organize and promote every amenity required for the village taking the assistance of other village organizations like the village panchayat, the village Co-operative Society, etc., and availing themselves of the resources at their disposal. It is the idea that their activities should be undertaken as far as possible on a self-help basis. Apart from the fact that Government cannot finance schemes for rural development on an extensive scale, it is necessary that the villagers must realize that their advancement is primarily their concern and that only if they proceed on the basis of self-help, their advancement will be real and lasting.

77. *Rural uplift schools.*—To train young men (with a rural bias) in the methods of promoting rural welfare and to make them acquainted with the policy and plans followed by the various nation-building departments of Government engaged in rural development, Government have sanctioned the conduct of rural uplift schools, four annually in each of the eight prohibition districts, one school in each quarter in each revenue division by rotation. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for each school which includes stipends to 50 students at Rs. 12 per mensem. Besides training in the organization of rural games and other counter-attractions, instructions are imparted to the students in rural uplift work by officers of the various Nation Building departments of Government who deliver a series of lectures to them on the facilities provided by their respective departments for promoting rural welfare. The students are expected to be useful village guides establishing liaison between the villagers on the one hand and the officers of the Government on the other. The best of the students are appointed as wholetime village guides as part of the ameliorative staff. The following statement shows the number of such schools conducted during the year in the eight districts and the number of candidates who were trained in them :—

Districts.	Number of schools conducted.	Number of students who have undergone training.
1 Anantapur	2	92
2 Kurnool	2	98
3 Cuddapah	2	80
4 Coimbatore	2	81
5 Chittoor	2	73
6 Bellary	2	69
7 Salem	2	110
8 North Arcot	2	75
Total ..	16	678

80. *Housing schemes.*—Select weavers' co-operative societies which have built up substantial reserves during the last few years have been encouraged to undertake housing schemes for their members. The idea is that the drink money saved by the members might be invested in houses thereby relieving the congestion in their villages and providing them with decent houses to live in Under the scheme, the societies will acquire suitable sites, construct the required number of houses and allot them to their members on the hire-purchase system. The societies will utilize for this purpose the surplus funds at their disposal as well as the initial contributions by the members and balance of the money required will be obtained by them as long term loans from Government. Since the close of the year, 24 societies were selected for working the scheme and proposals have been received in respect of ten societies. In the case of the remaining societies the matter is under consideration.

The Gudiyattam Weavers' Co-operative Society which is one of the societies selected, decided during the year to construct 50 to 100 houses for the weavers who are mostly ex-addicts and constituted a committee to select a site for the purpose and push through the scheme.

The Rural Housing Scheme for Yeminganur which was sanctioned by Government prior to the introduction of Prohibition was pushed through so as to provide employment for the ex-tappers on earthwork, brickwork, road building and house construction.

The Co-operative Building Society at Sholingur was started on 3rd March 1947 and a sum of Rs. 25,110 was collected as share capital and site value. It is proposed to provide for about 300 houses which will be built with loans from Government given out of funds available with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Thirty-three quarry workers, most of whom were addicts, have joined the society paying Rs. 100 each as share capital,

81. *Women and Prohibition.*—Women, especially those belonging to families of ex-addicts, are probably the greatest beneficiaries of Prohibition. The homes of many ex-addicts were unhappy as long as drink could be had freely, and there was no peace in many of these homes. The Board, therefore, considered that it was necessary to secure the assistance of women in the cause of prohibition and issued instructions to Collectors to get into touch with the various women's association to carry on propaganda on the benefits of prohibition, and to educate the women-folk of ex-addicts and train them in making their homes happy for the men who return after the days' toil. The Indian Women Civic Corps branches at Salem and Bellary did useful work during the year. In Bellary town, a Creche has been opened where 35 children below the age of three are being looked after with the help of public subscriptions. To achieve more tangible results and carry on propaganda in the villages and to direct the activities of women organizations in the districts, the Board recommended to Government the appointment of two Lady Organizers for the Prohibition districts. Government have since ordered that the Indian Women Civic Corps through their branches in the districts could, as an experimental measure, undertake the work and have sanctioned a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 for the six Indian Women Civic Corps branches in connexion with the prohibition work to be carried on by the branch leaders and other honorary workers.

82. Amelioration work is progressing steadily despite the double handicap of shortage of staff and the preoccupation of the Revenue Department in the districts with other pressing work.

(iv) Marking of trees for toddy in the select firkas was prohibited.

(v) Issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per seer.

(vi) Nellore and Cuddalore subdivisions were reconstituted, whereby Chingleput and Poonamalle circles of Chingleput district, were added in the Cuddalore subdivision.

(vii) The Weekly Holiday Act was enforced to all abkari and opium shops.

(viii) Consequent on the transfer of fourteen villages from Trichinopoly to Madura district the Excise administration of this area was brought under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Madura.

(ix) Reduction of subdivisions from eight to five from 1st October 1946.

93. *Conviction for drunkenness.*—There were 3,928 (5,552) convictions for offences against abkari laws.

experiment is reported to have not had the desired effect. Illicit Distillation offences existed in the hilly area near Kotagiri and other areas. The consumption in the district of various classes of liquor during the last five years is noted below :—

Year.	Country spirits P.G.	Wines gallons.	Spirits gallons.	Beer gallons.
1942-43 ..	22,908	915	7,886	2,05,826
1943-44 ..	29,363	497	8,942	161,400
1944-45 ..	28,780	734	16,638	160,604
1945-46 ..	27,739	1,947	32,905	262,002
1946-47 ..	25,620	2,302	22,238	130,330

88. *Anjengo and Tangasseri villages.*—The administration of arrack opium, salt and customs revenue in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri was leased to the Travancore Government from 1st April 1946 for an amount of Rs. 7,000 per year.

89. *Temperance societies.*—There were no temperance societies or picketting activities anywhere during the year except in Tuticorin circle of Tinnevelly district. During the toddy sales in August 1946, in Tiruchendur taluk a group of persons including renters joined together to refrain from bidding in the sales. The sales were adjourned and for the next time, enough bandobust was made and there was no trouble.

There were no instances of local bodies prohibiting the tapping of their trees for fermented toddy and the location of shops in the lands except in Poonamalle circle where the local board objected to the tapping of 95 coconut trees in Sriperumbudur in Madras-Bangalore Road.

90. *Advisory Committees and Licensing Boards.*—The number of meetings of the Excise Licensing Board and Excise Advisory Committees which had to be adjourned for want of quorum was three and eighteen respectively. These bodies recommended the closure of seven shops and the change of site of ninety-four shops and action was taken accordingly.

91. *Closure during fairs and festivals, etc.*—In eight districts, arrack shops were closed during fairs and festivals or on market days. Restrictions on the hours of sales were enforced in the shops in the vicinity of mills or in the industrial areas. The closure of shops on such occasions had no adverse effect on rental or consumption and did not stimulate crimes. The order for the closure of certain kinds of shops during the election were enforced during the year.

92. The following changes are worthy of mention :—

(i) Consequent on the introduction of Prohibition from 1st October 1946 all abkari and opium shops were closed in the eight districts.

(ii) Creation of a ten-mile belt area in the districts adjoining the Prohibition districts and marking restricted to five years average preceding the introduction of Prohibition.

(iii) Possession of any kind of liquor outside the licenced premises in the belt area adjoining the Prohibition districts within ten miles from the boundaries of these districts in this Province was prohibited under section 13-A of the Madras Abkari Act of 1886.

83 *Beneficial results of prohibition.*—The reports from the Collectors indicate that there has been a considerable improvement in the social and economic condition of the poorer and middle classes as a result of prohibition. The desire for drink among the ex-addict is seen to be slowly disappearing and they are reconciling themselves to the changed conditions. Domestic quarrels and street brawls have decreased and villages present a calmer and more lively appearance. The ex-addicts and their families are generally reported to be well fed and well dressed and look cheerful and are able to save out of their earnings. Prohibition is welcomed by all.

CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

84. There was an increase in the consumption of denatured spirits and methyl alcohol and a decrease in the consumption of country spirits, toddy, wines, spirits, beer, opium, ganja and bhang. The decrease is due to the introduction of prohibition in eight districts and to the closure of shops in select firkas with effect from 1st October 1946. The increase of denatured spirits is due to its increased use for commercial purposes.

85. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported under illicit distillation and kindred offences 3,475 (3,990). This excludes the figures of the eight districts of Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Kurnool, where prohibition was in force from 1st October 1946. There was a marked increase in the number of cases detected in East Godavari and a heavy fall in Vizagapatam. The fall is mainly due to clubbing of ranges for want of Sub-Inspectors and non-availability of rice and ippa flower, the chief ingredients for distilling arrack. The special staff employed in Chicacole and Cocanada circles for the supervision of illicit distillation crimes continued to function.

No arrack shops worked under the surcharge system during the year.

86. *Sale of cashew arrack.*—Cashew arrack was manufactured in the Mangalore Distillery during the year under report. This arrack was supplied to shops in South Kanara district and to all medical institutions in this province. Supply was made in bulk as well as in sealed bottles of two drams and four drams to shops in South Kanara district and in sealed bottles of eight drams only to medical institutions. A quantity of 1,343·5 proof gallons was manufactured in the year against the sanction of Government to manufacture a quantity of 5,000 proof gallons. The fall in manufacture was due to the extreme difficulty in procuring enough cashew fruits which failed, on account of the unexpected early heavy rains. The quality of the cashew arrack this year was good.

87. *Experiments in partial prohibition.*—The experiment of closure of arrack shops in toddy drinking areas, continued to be in force in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks of Tanjore district and Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district. Experiment appears to have been successful.

In order to implement the scheme of Rural Development, all abkari and opium shops in firkas selected for intensive rural development in all non-prohibition districts were closed under Government orders after 1st October 1946.

The sale of liquor to the members of the hill tribes in The Nilgiris except on medical certificate continued to be prohibited during the year. The

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.—Revenue, 1946-47.

Name of district.	Country spirits.						Country fermented liquors.			
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Licence fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from outstill and other systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Tari tree-tax receipts.	Other receipts from tari (licence fees, etc.).	Total receipts from fermented liquors other than malt liquors.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 Vizagapatam	21,41,951 0 0	41,13,521 0 0	62,55,872 0 0	42,834 0 0	62,98,706 0 0	8,60,848 0 0	3,68,850 0 0	12,29,698 0 0	
2 East Godavari	15,29,043 0 0	27,81,495 0 0	43,10,538 0 0	4,42,507 0 0	47,53,045 0 0	12,78,858 0 0	9,85,666 0 0	22,64,524 0 0	
Yanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 West Godavari	11,83,921 0 0	17,32,492 0 0	29,16,413 0 0	..	29,16,413 0 0	10,46,745 0 0	11,43,593 0 0	21,90,338 0 0	
4 Kistna	24,47,652 0 0	20,07,115 0 0	44,54,767 0 0	..	44,54,767 0 0	11,53,149 0 0	8,71,293 0 0	20,24,442 0 0	
5 Guntur	12,92,195 0 0	24,20,771 0 0	37,12,966 0 0	..	37,12,966 0 0	6,10,819 0 0	8,21,367 0 0	14,32,186 0 0	
6 Nellore	4,42,620 0 0	5,39,648 0 0	9,82,268 0 0	..	9,82,268 0 0	5,93,477 0 0	7,80,421 0 0	13,73,898 0 0	
7 Cuddapah	4,31,589 0 0	5,01,927 0 0	9,33,516 0 0	..	9,33,516 0 0	1,51,595 0 0	2,96,807 0 0	4,28,402 0 0	
8 Anantapur	3,88,687 0 0	4,32,165 0 0	8,20,852 0 0	..	8,20,852 0 0	3,75,263 0 0	9,13,488 0 0	12,88,751 0 0	
9 Bellary	4,85,343 0 0	5,16,093 0 0	10,01,436 0 0	..	10,01,436 0 0	3,03,044 0 0	6,95,242 0 0	9,98,286 0 0	
Sandur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10 Kurnool	4,35,715 0 0	6,15,144 0 0	10,50,859 0 0	..	10,50,859 0 0	4,17,424 0 0	7,99,417 0 0	12,16841 0 0	
11 Madras	37,77,533 0 0	27,62,005 0 0	65,39,588 0 0	..	65,39,538 0 0	15,52,623 0 0	18,95,538 0 0	34,48,161 0 0	
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12 Chingleput	12,70,844 0 0	16,35,366 0 0	29,06,210 0 0	..	29,06,210 0 0	21,12,102 0 0	28,80,294 0 0	49,92,396 0 0	
13 Chittoor	6,38,703 0 0	4,24,138 0 0	10,62,841 0 0	..	10,62,841 0 0	3,18,006 0 0	6,63,604 0 0	9,81,610 0 0	
14 North Arcot	5,75,620 0 0	8,43,309 0 0	14,18,929 0 0	..	14,18,929 0 0	6,09,608 0 0	16,23,526 0 6	22,33,134 0 0	
15 South Arcot	27,51,806 0 0	20,81,563 0 0	48,33,369 0 0	..	48,33,369 0 0	10,59,600 0 0	17,64,823 0 0	28,24,423 0 0	
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16 Tanjore	5,55,055 0 0	6,89,084 0 0	12,44,139 0 0	..	12,44,139 0 0	34,06,456 0 0	36,56,857 0 0	70,63,313 0 0	
Karaikal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Trichinopoly	7,15,791 0 0	17,27,757 0 0	24,43,548 0 0	..	24,43,548 0 0	13,50,842 0 0	39,71,316 0 0	53,22,158 0 0	
Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18 Madura	10,91,805 0 0	11,65,177 0 0	22,56,982 0 0	..	22,56,982 0 0	6,78,662 0 0	28,23,867 0 0	35,02,529 0 0	
19 Ramnad	3,32,500 0 0	7,80,677 0 0	11,13,177 0 0	..	11,13,177 0 0	6,55,895 0 0	14,18,838 0 0	20,69,733 0 0	
20 Tinnevelly	10,69,808 0 0	22,27,463 0 0	32,97,271 0 0	..	32,97,271 0 0	7,79,992 0 0	15,50,025 0 0	23,30,017 0 0	
21 Coimbatore	9,44,865 0 0	13,71,134 0 0	23,15,999 0 0	..	23,15,999 0 0	7,16,898 0 0	30,97,594 0 0	98,14,492 0 0	
22 The Nilgiris	2,92,120 0 0	12,21,748 0 0	15,13,868 0 0	..	15,13,868 0 0	1,054 0 0	..	1,054 0 0	
23 Salem	2,42,681 0 0	6,01,006 0 0	8,43,687 0 0	..	8,43,687 0 0	6,92,904 0 0	35,18,891 0 0	42,11,795 0 0	
24 South Kanara	10,77,519 0 0	13,01,717 0 0	23,79,236 0 0	..	23,79,236 0 0	6,90,057 0 0	19,51,198 0 0	26,41,255 0 0	
25 Malabar	2,76,317 0 0	19,55,492 0 0	22,31,809 0 0	..	22,31,809 0 0	11,74,767 0 0	36,49,582 0 0	48,24,349 0 0	
Mahe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for 1946-47 ..	2,63,91,683 0 0	3,64,48,407 0 0	6,28,40,090 0 0	4,85,341 0 0	6,33,25,431 0 0	2,25,70,688 0 6	4,21,37,097 0 0	6,47,07,785 0 0	
Total for 1945-46 ..	2,55,92,815 0 0	3,43,23,379 0 0	5,99,16,194 0 0	4,79,615 0 0	6,03,95,809 0 0	2,87,72,488 0 0	5,61,90,598 0 0	8,49,63,086 0 0	

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.—Revenue, 1946–47—*cont.*

Name of district.	Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).			Total of columns (6), (10), (13) and (16).	Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.
	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	Licence fees for the sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	Licence fee for the sale of foreign liquors generally whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns (14) and (15).		Duty on spirits used in the manufacture of medicines and on rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Vizagapatam	..	2,020 0 0	2,020 0 0	81,561 0 0	70,039 0 0	1,51,600 0 0	76,82,024 0 0	61 0 0
2 East Godavari	..	614 0 0	614 0 0	1,93,629 0 0	51,775 0 0	2,45,404 0 0	72,63,587 0 0	791 0 0
Yanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 West Godavari	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	..	13,717 0 0	13,717 0 0	51,20,573 0 0	..
4 Kistna	..	1,083 0 0	1,083 0 0	1,28,223 0 0	1,56,510 0 0	1,84,733 0 0	66,65,025 0 0	12,771 0 0
5 Guntur	..	590 0 0	590 0 0	48 0 0	14,762 0 0	14,810 0 0	51,60,552 0 0	302 0 0
6 Nellore	..	338 0 0	338 0 0	..	9,114 0 0	9,114 0 0	23,65,618 0 0	..
7 Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	4,643 0 0	4,643 0 0	13,66,561 0 0	5 0 0
8 Anantapur	..	362 0 0	362 0 0	..	2,227 0 0	2,227 0 0	21,12,192 0 0	2 0 0
9 Bellary	..	..	..	..	4,776 0 0	4,776 0 0	20,04,498 0 0	..
Sandur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kurnool	..	366 0 0	366 0 0	31 0 0	1,625 0 0	1,656 0 0	22,69,722 0 0	5 0 0
11 Madras	1,75,675 0 0	80,529 0 0	2,56,204 0 0	8,33,570 0 0	10,51,665 0 0	19,85,235 0 0	1,22,29,138 0 0	2,43,513 0 0
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Chingleput	..	45,929 0 0	45,929 0 0	..	1,82,978 0 0	1,82,978 0 0	81,27,513 0 0	..
13 Chittoor	..	..	..	5 0 0	7,144 0 0	7,149 0 0	20,51,600 0 0	10 0 0
14 North Arcot	..	20,400 0 0	20,400 0 0	1,164 0 0	19,024 0 0	20,188 0 0	36,92,651 0 0	..
15 South Arcot	..	17,195 0 0	17,195 0 0	17,50,005 0 0	15,461 0 0	17,65,466 0 0	94,40,453 0 0	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Tanjore	..	39,722 0 0	39,722 0 0	69 0 0	23,856 0 0	23,925 0 0	83,71,099 0 0	6 0 0
Karaikal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly	500 0 0	1,82,381 0 0	1,32,881 0 0	..	18,149 0 0	18,149 0 0	79,16,736 0 0	15 0 0
Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Madura	..	1,68,918 0 0	1,68,918 0 0	..	44,273 0 0	44,273 0 0	59,72,702 0 0	146 0 0
19 Ramnad	..	9,764 0 0	9,764 0 0	..	10,802 0 0	10,802 0 0	32,03,476 0 0	18 0 0
20 Tinnevelly	265 0 0	4,309 0 0	4,574 0 0	8,241 0 0	19,921 0 0	28,162 0 0	56,60,024 0 0	..
21 Coimbatore	..	1,45,371 0 0	1,45,371 0 0	753 0 0	36,425 0 0	37,178 0 0	63,13,040 0 0	10 0 0
22 The Nilgiris	2,33,039 0 0	7,44,297 0 0	9,77,336 0 0	..	75,457 0 0	75,457 0 0	25,67,715 0 0	..
23 Salem	134 0 0	23,748 0 0	23,882 0 0	11 0 0	18,878 0 0	18,889 0 0	50,98,253 0 0	..
24 South Kanara	..	7,006 0 0	7,006 0 0	595 0 0	12,540 0 0	13,135 0 0	50,40,632 0 0	3,418 0 0
25 Malabar	840 0 0	10,123 0 0	10,963 0 0	10,490 0 0	93,238 0 0	1,03,728 0 0	71,70,849 0 0	100 0 0
Mahe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1946–47	4,10,453 0 0	14,55,170 0 0	18,65,623 0 0	30,08,395 0 0	19,58,999 0 0	49,67,394 0 0	13,48,66,233 0 0	2,61,173 0 0
Total for 1945–46	2,85,649 0 0	1,04,155 0 0	3,89,804 0 0	29,30,441 0 0	29,04,849 0 0	58,35,290 0 0	15,15,83,336 0 0	32,306 0 0

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.—Revenue, 1946–47—*cont.*

Name of district.	Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc—*cont.*		Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.					Opium.	
	Duty on spirits used for other commercial, scientific and industrial purposes.	Total of columns (18) and (19).	Licence fees for medicated wines.	Licence fees for commercial spirits.	Permit fees for denatured spirits.	Vend fees for denatured spirits.	Total of columns (20) to (21-B).	Sale-proceeds of excise opium.	
								Cost price.	Duty.
	(19)	(19-A)	(20)	(21)	(21-A)	(21-B)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Vizagapatam	..	61 0 0	1,760 0 0	..	..	80 0 0	1,840 0 0	1,45,549 0 0	5,41,622 0 0
2 East Godavari	..	791 0 0	167 0 0	15 0 0	..	2,614 0 0	2,796 0 0	1,40,144 0 0	5,21,661 0 0
Yanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 West Godavari	..	..	95 0 0	20 0 0	..	1,622 0 0	1,747 0 0	56,547 0 0	2,10,605 0 0
4 Kistna	1,044 0 0	13,815 0 0	233 0 0	35 0 0	..	3,660 0 0	3,928 0 0	18,939 0 0	70,537 0 0
5 Guntur	..	302 0 0	38 0 0	..	..	2,346 0 0	2,384 0 0	38,149 0 0	1,42,451 0 0
6 Nellore	..	..	192 0 0	..	..	265 0 0	457 0 0	13,944 0 0	56,031 0 0
7 Cuddapah	..	5 0 0	273 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	291 0 0	6,313 0 0	21,520 0 0
8 Anantapur	..	2 0 0	110 0 0	1 0 0	..	660 0 0	771 0 0	2,444 0 0	9,100 0 0
9 Bellary	..	..	644 0 0	..	..	209 0 0	853 0 0	887 0 0	4,543 0 0
Sandur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kurnool	..	5 0 0	1,607 0 0	105 0 0	..	148 0 0	1,860 0 0	5,550 0 0	19,690 0 0
11 Madras	1,04,123 0 0	3,47,636 0 0	1,792 0 0	2,048 0 0	..	25,585 0 0	29,425 0 0	1,96,862 0 0	83,346 0 0
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Chingleput	28,650 0 0	28,650 0 0	..	..	..	1,347 0 0	1,347 0 0	1,644 0 0	14,547 0 0
13 Chittoor	..	10 0 0	444 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	454 0 0	4,826 0 0	22,896 0 0
14 North Arcot	30 0 0	30 0 0	605 0 0	10 0 0	..	6,547 0 0	7,162 0 0	10,981 0 0	33,250 0 0
15 South Arcot	..	..	668 0 0	30 0 0	..	3,459 0 0	4,157 0 0	9,379 0 0	35,829 0 0
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Tanjore	..	6 0 0	541 0 0	..	..	2,458 0 0	2,999 0 0	34,305 0 0	1,27,245 0 0
Karaikal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly	..	15 0 0	63 0 0	..	..	1,180 0 0	1,243 0 0	7,733 0 0	43,117 0 0
Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Madura	..	146 0 0	267 0 0	..	..	2,750 0 0	3,017 0 0	11,956 0 0	49,324 0 0
19 Ramnad	..	18 0 0	320 0 0	..	..	7,259 0 0	7,579 0 0	6,784 0 0	30,941 0 0
20 Tinnevelly	..	..	882 0 0	6,186 0 0	..	858 0 0	7,926 0 0	14,319 0 0	53,707 0 0
21 Coimbatore	16 0 0	26 0 0	1,468 0 0	452 0 0	..	311 0 0	2,231 0 0	13,902 0 0	52,472 0 0
22 The Nilgiris	..	..	604 0 0	33 0 0	..	35 0 0	672 0 0	6,603 0 0	24,530 0 0
23 Salem	1,113 0 0	1,113 0 0	1,521 0 0	78 0 0	..	881 0 0	2,480 0 0	9,760 0 0	36,898 0 0
24 South Kanara	..	3,418 0 0	1,061 0 0	60 0 0	..	1,127 0 0	2,248 0 0	1,777 0 0	9,923 0 0
25 Malabar	..	100 0 0	1,439 0 0	7,423 0 0	..	3,776 0 0	12,638 0 0	39,256 0 0	57,753 0 0
Mahe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1946–47	1,34,976 0 0	3,96,149 0 0	16,794 0 0	16,534 0 0	..	69,177 0 0	1,02,505 0 0	7,98,553 0 0	22,75,538 0 0
Total for 1945–46	18,871 0 0	51,177 0 0	2,255 0 0	3,295 0 0	48,289 0 0	7,872 0 0	61,711 0 0	4,79,497 0 0	23,02,341 0 0

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I—Revenue, 1946–47—*cont.*

Name of district.	Opium—*cont.*		Hemp drugs.						
			Sale-proceeds.		Licence fees (wholesale and retail) from				
	Licence fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on bhang.	Ganja.	Bhang.	Medicinal preparations of hemp drugs (druggists' permits).	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Licence fees for the sale of cocaine and allied drugs.
	(26)	(28)	(30)	(34)	(35)	(37)	(38)	(40)	(41)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 Vizagapatam									
2 East Godavari	5,81,202 0 0	12,68,373 0 0	1,87,203 0 0	150 0 0	1,92,172 0 0	..	30 0 0	3,79,555 0 0	..
Yanam	6,36,953 0 0	12,98,758 0 0	87,725 0 0	..	75,331 0 0	..	..	1,63,056 0 0	..
3 West Godavari			..		..	..	..	..	..
4 Kistna	3,16,234 0 0	5,83,386 0 0	75,510 0 0	..	68,365 0 0	..	..	1,43,875 0 0	..
5 Guntur	1,13,736 0 0	2,03,212 0 0	69,265 0 0	..	84,741 0 0	..	56 0 0	1,54,062 0 0	..
6 Nellore	1,79,572 0 0	3,60,172 0 0	1,00,858 0 0	..	1,40,154 0 0	..	..	2,41,012 0 0	..
7 Cuddapah	47,071 0 0	1,17,046 0 0	68,973 0 0	..	1,03,911 0 0	..	..	1,72,884 0 0	..
8 Anantapur	27,532 0 0	57,365 0 0	20,254 0 0	..	40,165 0 0	..	..	60,419 0 0	..
9 Bellary	8,673 0 0	20,217 0 0	27,996 0 0	..	39,521 0 0	..	..	67,517 0 0	..
Sandur	5,820 0 0	11,250 0 0	33,883 0 0	..	47,461 0 0	..	..	81,344 0 0	..
10 Kurnool						..	..		..
11 Madras	21,577 0 0	46,817 0 0	77,939 0 0	2,840 0 0	64,168 0 0	..	1 0 0	1,44,948 0 0	..
Mysore	1,45,623 0 0	4,25,831 0 0	2,00,342 0 0	5,469 0 0	3,42,650 0 0	..	..	5,48,461 0 0	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Chingleput						..	..		..
13 Chittoor	26,235 0 0	42,426 0 0	47,550 0 0	465 0 0	82,817 0 0	..	20 0 0	1,30,352 0 0	..
14 North Arcot	13,692 0 0	41,414 0 0	30,195 0 0	375 0 0	61,319 0 0	..	..	91,889 0 0	..
15 South Arcot	31,072 0 0	75,303 0 0	27,390 0 0	325 0 0	82,923 0 0	..	..	1,10,638 0 0	..
Pondicherry	47,068 0 0	92,276 0 0	53,180 0 0	6,295 0 0	97,471 0 0	..	..	1,56,946 0 0	..
16 Tanjore						..	..		..
Karaikal	1,76,925 0 0	3,38,475 0 0	70,263 0 0	30,825 0 0	1,39,573 0 0	..	..	2,40,661 0 0	..
17 Trichinopoly						..	..		..
Pudukkottai	95,284 0 0	1,46,134 0 0	55,770 0 0	19,490 0 0	1,32,579 0 0	..	..	2,07,839 0 0	..
18 Madura						..	..		..
19 Ramnad	89,376 0 0	1,50,656 0 0	1,25,868 0 0	39,855 0 0	2,67,175 0 0	..	..	4,32,898 0 0	..
20 Tinnevelly	51,307 0 0	89,032 0 0	84,766 0 0	775 0 0	1,81,781 0 0	..	10 0 0	2,67,332 0 0	..
21 Coimbatore	95,070 0 0	1,63,096 0 0	94,240 0 0	875 0 0	1,93,104 0 0	..	..	2,88,219 0 0	..
22 The Nilgiris	1,12,888 0 0	1,79,262 0 0	69,748 0 0	36,226 0 0	1,28,456 0 0	..	1,632 0 0	2,36,062 0 0	..
23 Salem	75,885 0 0	1,07,018 0 0	7,478 0 0	..	18,335 0 0	..	10 0 0	25,823 0 0	..
24 South Kanara	50,085 0 0	96,743 0 0	31,405 0 0	62,400 0 0	95,029 0 0	..	125 0 0	1,88,959 0 0	..
25 Malabar	10,336 0 0	22,036 0 0	42,784 0 0	..	41,764 0 0	..	..	84,548 0 0	..
Mahe	1,04,705 0 0	2,01,714 0 0	91,230 0 0	13,780 0 0	1,52,882 0 0	..	100 0 0	2,57,992 0 0	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1946–47 ..	30,63,921 0 0	61,38,012 0 0	17,81,815 0 0	2,20,145 0 0	28,73,347 0 0	..	1,984 0 0	48,77,291 0 0	..
Total for 1945–46 ..	31,17,281 0 0	58,99,119 0 0	22,12,413 0 0	14,71,804 0 0	34,71,584 0 0	..	10,986 0 0	58,42,787 0 0	..

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I—Revenue, 1946–47—*cont.*

Name of district.	Fines and forfeitures.	Receipts from distilleries—Fees from distilleries.		Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns (1) to (47).	Refunds.	*Deduct* from column (48) expenditure as per return No. II.	Total net excise revenue in the year.
		Government.	Private.					
	(42)	(43)		(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Vizagapatam	27,197 0 0	..	100 0 0	4,745 0 0	93,63,895 0 0	4,027 0 0	2,78,861 0 0	90,81,007 0 0
2 East Godavari	38,173 0 0	..	150 0 0	2,409 0 0	87,69,720 0 0	814 0 0	2,29,602 0 0	85,39,304 0 0
Yanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 West Godavari	46,850 0 0	..	..	1,546 0 0	58,07,977 0 0	510 0 0	1,22,839 0 0	57,74,628 0 0
4 Kistna	30,091 0 0	..	00 0 0	7,344 0 0	70,77,577 0 0	19,699 0 0	1,30,681 0 0	69,27,197 0 0
5 Guntur	29,616 0 0	..	..	13,636 0 0	58,07,674 0 0	2,667 0 0	1,91,555 0 0	56,13,452 0 0
6 Nellore	23,138 0 0	..	..	1,809 0 0	26,80,952 0 0	2,453 0 0	1,53,639 0 0	25,24,860 0 0
7 Cuddapah	9,530 0 0	..	..	1,850 0 0	14,96,021 0 0	1,641 0 0	1,24,429 0 0	13,69,951 0 0
8 Anantapur	13,211 0 0	..	..	5,820 0 0	22,19,730 0 0	30,376 0 0	1,59,654 0 0	20,29,700 0 0
9 Bellary	7,802 0 0	..	..	5,216 0 0	21,10,963 0 0	25,801 0 0	2,19,207 0 0	18,65,955 0 0
Sandur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kurnool	12,526 0 0	..	..	6,588 0 0	24,82,466 0 0	12,398 0 0	2,55,305 0 0	22,14,763 0 0
11 Madras	11,142 0 0	..	..	29,049 0 0	1,36,20,632 0 0	27,300 0 0	15,04,144 0 0	20,89,238 0 0
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Chingleput	29,273 0 0	..	..	1,856 0 0	83,61,417 0 0	28,688 0 0	91,142 0 0	82,41,587 0 0
13 Chittoor	19,967 0 0	..	..	12,690 0 0	22,18,024 0 0	5,824 0 0	30,956 0 0	21,31,244 0 0
14 North Arcot	21,534 0 0	..	..	19,761 0 0	39,27,079 0 0	8,012 0 0	39,081 0 0	38,29,986 0 0
15 South Arcot	27,784 0 0	..	..	20,305 0 0	97,41,921 0 0	50,375 0 0	1,30,940 0 0	95,60,606 0 0
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Tanjore	39,515 0 0	..	..	1,646 0 0	89,94,401 0 0	17,322 0 0	1,96,214 0 0	87,80,865 0 0
Karaikal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly	21,209 0 0	..	..	1,346 0 0	82,94,522 0 0	3,050 0 0	1,28,797 0 0	81,62,675 0 0
Pudukkottai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Madura	13,166 0 0	..	..	1,230 0 0	65,73,815 0 0	18,346 0 0	81,968 0 0	64,73,501 0 0
19 Ramnad	25,731 0 0	..	..	895 0 0	35,94,063 0 0	601 0 0	1,27,625 0 0	34,65,837 0 0
20 Tinnevelly	39,879 0 0	..	100 0 0	18,894 0 0	61,78,138 0 0	7,149 0 0	1,71,747 0 0	59,99,242 0 0
21 Coimbatore	24,826 0 0	..	..	4,929 0 0	67,00,376 0 0	1,22,231 0 0	1,66,173 0 0	64,71,972 0 0
22 The Nilgiris	1,010 0 0	..	..	160 0 0	27,02,398 0 0	..	23,380 0 0	26,79,018 0 0
23 Salem	30,107 0 0	..	..	2,188 0 0	54,19,843 0 0	9,942 0 0	1,23,138 0 0	52,86,763 0 0
24 South Kanara	36,602 0 0	..	..	7,975 0 0	51,97,459 0 0	1,807 0 0	2,01,839 0 0	49,93,813 0 0
25 Malabar	63,277 0 0	1,600 0 0	..	2,205 0 0	77,10,375 0 0	2,889 0 0	3,16,713 0 0	73,90,773 0 0
Mahe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1946–47 ..	6,43,158 0 0	1,600 0 0	450 0 0	1,76,092 0 0	14,72,01,488 0 0	4,03,922 0 0	52,99,629 0 0	14,14,97,937 0 0
Total for 1945–46 ..	8,14,226 0 0	1,200 0 0	3,214 0 0	82,417 0 0	16,48,39,842 0 0	2,22,944 0 0	51,58,362 0 0	15,89,58,536 0 0

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. I-A—1946–47.

Description of excise articles.	Amount of duty realized in other Provinces of India on excisable articles exported to the Madras Province.	Amount of duty realized in the Madras Province on excisable articles exported to other Indian Provinces, etc.								
	In Bangalore.	Pudukkottah.	Cochin.	Travancore.	French Settlements.	C. & M. Station Bangalore.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Orissa.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Beer	63,716 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 0 0	63,826 0 0
Spirits	..	19,805 0 0	90,987 0 0	1,686 0 0	..	1,04,133 0 0	12,199 0 0	15,828 0 0	14,150 0 0	2,58,788 0 0

IMPERIAL RETURN No. II—Expenditure for 1946-47.

Name of district.	Pay of officers and establishments.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and services other than rewards.		Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards.	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise department.	Assignment and compensations.	Total charges.
			Construction and repair of buildings.	Other charges.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vizagapatam	1,29,611 4 0	1,24,826 4 0	461 1 0	..	15,853 2 0	9,109 0 0	..	..	2,78,860 11 0
East Godavari	1,12,904 10 0	1,01,994 7 0	2,666 0 0	..	9,827 10 6	2,209 0 0	..	..	2,29,601 11 6
West Godavari	57,870 10 0	59,872 4 0	450 0 0	..	2,484 6 2	2,162 0 0	..	..	1,22,839 4 2
Kistna	62,428 11 0	64,228 8 0	238 1 0	..	3,410 6 3	326 0 0	..	..	1,30,681 5 3
Guntur	85,998 2 6	73,196 8 0	11,067 1 0	..	18,427 15 9	2,865 0 0	..	..	1,91,554 11 3
Nellore	75,650 14 0	71,256 1 1	67 9 6	..	5,936 8 6	727 8 0	..	..	1,53,638 9 1
Cuddapah	59,098 14 0	52,733 5 0	307 6 0	..	11,022 11 1	1,267 0 0	..	..	1,24,429 4 1
Anantapur	78,502 1 0	63,635 8 0	1,836 7 0	..	14,110 14 3	1,509 0 0	..	..	1,59,653 14 3
Bellary	91,914 13 0	74,028 10 0	163 7 2	..	8,772 13 11	862 5 0	..	43,464 10 6	2,19,206 11 7
Kurnool	81,634 15 9	65,030 9 3	6,516 1 0	..	8,413 12 3	2,171 15 0	..	91,538 0 0	2,55,305 5 3
Madras	2,52,168 7 0	2,03,901 8 4	294 5 0	9,499 6 0	1,12,258 2 4	5,816 5 0	5,83,942 8 0	3,14,075 10 7	14,81,456 4 3
Chingleput	49,098 5 0	38,988 5 0	..	..	2,503 4 6	507 0 0	..	95 4 0	91,142 2 6
Chittoor	38,180 9 0	37,638 6 0	..	— 9 4 0	3,534 1 3	1,612 0 0	..	..	80,955 12 3
North Arcot	41,787 1 0	42,499 6 0	..	..	2,859 10 6	1,935 0 0	..	..	89,081 1 6
South Arcot	66,678 1 0	53,578 3 6	780 2 0	..	4,071 12 9	831 11 0	..	..	1,30,939 14 3
Tanjore	92,259 9 0	92,249 10 0	2,451 0 0	..	8,009 15 9	344 0 0	..	..	1,96,214 2 9
Trichinopoly	59,013 4 0	44,086 3 0	599 4 0	..	4,649 8 6	393 0 0	..	20,055 14 10	1,28,797 2 4
Madura	41,357 13 0	37,996 2 0	234 0 0	..	2,139 10 9	240 0 0	..	..	81,967 9 9
Ramnad	62,513 1 0	60,454 4 0	966 7 0	..	3,508 9 2	183 0 0	..	..	1,27,625 5 2
Tinnevelly	82,715 4 0	82,167 11 0	..	..	5,998 10 0	865 0 0	..	..	1,71,746 9 0
Coimbatore	80,018 13 0	75,859 7 0	3 2 0	— 8 4 0	9,902 2 9	398 0 0	..	..	1,66,173 4 9
The Nilgiris	10,263 7 0	12,690 7 0	..	..	365 7 0	61 0 0	..	..	23,380 5 0
Salem	55,916 14 0	63,176 13 0	32 0 0	..	2,779 14 7	1,232 0 0	..	..	1,23,137 9 7
South Kanara	92,047 7 0	1,03,358 0 0	238 5 0	..	4,782 13 3	1,412 0 0	..	..	2,01,838 9 3
Malabar	1,34,238 11 0	1,70,118 0 1	938 4 0	9 0 0	10,276 9 3	1,132 0 0	..	..	3,16,712 8 4
Bangalore	7,395 10 0	1,070 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 466 8 0
Expenditure in England ..	9,003 12 0	..	..	7,334 13 0	..	..	..	68 5 0	16,406 14 0
Loss or gain by exchange ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Bank	— 90 8 5	— 431 15 3	..	..	— 1,240 8 6	..	..	..	— 1,763 0 2
Charges recoverable from Government department ..	— 421 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 421 7 0
Total ..	20,09,818 15 10	18,74,653 0 0	30,359 14 8	16,825 11 0	2,75,060 0 6	39,670 12 0	5,83,942 8 0	4,69,297 12 11	52,99,628 10 11
Total of the previous year ..	18,48,863 11 11	17,70,305 13 0	14,005 10 5	6,130 15 0	2,06,937 9 11	46,264 6 0	4,21,575 0 0	8,49,228 9 6	51,58,361 11 9

Note.—The cost of opium supplied to the Excise department during the year is shown in lump in column (8).

IMPERIAL RETURN No. III—Shops and licences.

Districts.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of				Number of wholesale licences for the sale of				Country liquors—Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Foreign liquors—Retail licences—Number for sale of		
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	Commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.	Number of tappers' licences.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirits under out-still system (permanent).	Fermented toddy.	Malt liquors.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	2	6	..	3	1	6,417	334	..	14	314	..	2	16
East Godavari ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	9,309	210	..	36	335	..	1	11
West Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,986	171	..	..	295	..	..	9
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,293	277	..	..	440	..	2	6
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3,190	355	..	..	329	..	..	7
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,514	211	..	..	348	..	..	5
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	267	..	..	..	..	..	3
Anantapur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bellary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	5
Madras	..	..	1	..	..	18	11	13,182	18	..	..	54	..	7	51
Chingleput	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7,505	157	..	..	335	..	2	11
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	..	..	..	..	..	8
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	13
South Arcot	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6,856	447	..	..	301	1	1	8
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20,882	91	..	..	1,120	1	1	7
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,541	236	..	..	258	2	..	10
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,984	145	..	..	203	..	1	7
Ramnad	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3,864	243	..	..	441	1	..	11
Tinnevelly	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	350	..	..	430	..	2	17
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3,481	174	..	..	..	1	1	15
The Nilgiris	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	6	..	..	..	7	..	14
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	..	..	2	..	9
South Kanara	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	10,169	315	..	..	550	1	..	5
Malabar	..	1	..	..	..	8	6	14,701	400	..	..	943	3	4	12
Total for 1946–47 ..	2	1	11	6	..	37	37	1,26,911	5,858	..	50	6,696	19	24	267
Total for 1945–46 ..	2	1	11	6	..	31	42	1,72,762	5,844	..	50	10,382	..	33	255

IMPERIAL RETURN No. III—Shops and licences—*cont.*

Districts.	Foreign liquors—Retail licences—Number for sale of—*cont.*							Number of shops licensed for retail sale of			Retail licences—Number of			
	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, bars, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway restaurant rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary restaurant stalls (including other temporary licence for foreign liquors).	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licences.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines (druggists' permits).	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only (ordinary druggists' permits).	Morphia (special druggists' permits).	Hemp drug for medical purposes only (druggists' permits).	Cocaine (druggists' permits).
	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Vizagapatam	9	1	2	19	1	1	65	90	37	37	..	10	..	10
East Godavari	1	..	3	..	4	8	63	84	22	22	..	4	..	4
West Godavari	1	..	1	..	8	6	44	34	8	8	..	3	..	3
Kistna	4	..	1	..	..	11	45	29	13	13	..	9	..	9
Guntur	2	..	3	..	1	1	72	26	24	24	..	6	..	6
Nellore	1	..	3	..	..	3	22	18	18	18	..	2	..	2
Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	5	4	15	11	15	15	..	2	..	2
Anantapur	..	..	4	..	..	..	34	11	21	21	..	1	..	1
Bellary	1	1	2	..	1	4	26	8	28	28	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	4	..	..	3	34	22	25	25	..	2	..	2
Madras	37	4	11	37	10	55	94	4	8	8	..	43	..	43
Chingleput	4	2	2	8 [2 spl.+8]	..	1	35	4	11	11	..	2	..	2
Chittoor	..	..	2	..	7	6	21	14	14	14	..	2	..	2
North Arcot	1	..	4	..	7	8	41	11	16	16	..	5	..	5
South Arcot	..	1	2	..	1	9	36	10	15	15	..	6	..	6
Tanjore	1	..	4	..	11	11	59	16	18	18	..	26	..	26
Trichinopoly	2	1	2	9	5	4	35	9	12	12	..	5	..	5
Ramnad	3	..	4	..	2	4	70	13	17	17	..	3	..	3
Tinnevelly	..	..	4	..	4	11	58	12	18	18	..	2	..	2
Coimbatore	6	7	4	2	9 [1 spl.+8]	14	43	16	26	26	..	10	..	10
Madura	4	..	3	..	2 spl.	2	55	10	21	21	..	6	..	6
The Nilgiris	12	6	2	30	..	8	11	4	3	3	..	10	..	10
Salem	..	..	1	..	10	8	34	10	16	16	1	3	1	3
South Kanara	2	..	1	..	..	7	54	6	20	20	..	3	..	3
Malabar	10	1	4	..	8	9	78	23	30	30	..	21	8	21
Total for 1946–47 ..	101	24	74	105	96	192	1,144	495	456	456	1	186	9	186
Total for 1945–46 ..	93	26	73	131	93	186	1,133	495	457	457	1	202	9	202

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1946–47.

Name of district.	Country spirits. Issues in imperial gallons. At strength of 35° under-proof.	At strength of 25° under-proof.	At strength of 60° under-proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns (2), (3) and (4).	Rate of duty per gallon (bulk).	Cost price per London proof gallon.	Average retail price per London proof gallon.	Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Spirits in imperial gallon London proof.	Wines in imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in imperial gallons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) RS. A. P.	(8) RS. A. P.	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1,489	477	1,714
Certain Agency tracts under Excise	..	..	450,879	180,351	60° under-proof Re. 0–4–6 ..	3 12 5	5 8 0	..	..	..
Rest of the district	301,967	..	..	196,279	35° under-proof Rs. 6–8–0 ..	3 12 5 / 4 4 6	31 0 0 / 5 8 0	..	..	..
2 East Godavari	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	2,063	196	337
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	48,469	19,387	60° under-proof Re. 0–15–0.	2 15 8 / 3 12 0	22 8 0	..	..	..
Rest of the district	160,109	..	..	104,071	35° under-proof Rs. 8–15–0.	2 15 8	46 0 0	..	..	..
3 West Godavari	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	3,916	73	337
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	48,889	19,556	60° under-proof Re. 0–15–0.	2 15 8	22 8 0	..	..	..
Rest of the district	133,850	..	..	87,002	35° under-proof Rs. 8–15–0.	2 15 8	46 0 0	..	..	..
4 Kistna	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1,441	39	2,190
Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris.	2,900	..	..	1,885	35° under-proof Rs. 7–5–0 ..	2 15 8	39 0 0	..	..	..
Rest of the district	193,009	..	..	125,455	35° under-proof Rs. 8–15–0.	2 15 8	39 0 0	..	..	..
5 Guntur	216,069	..	..	140,445	Do.	2 15 8	23 0 0	4,269	52	1,125
6 Nellore	47,243	..	..	30,708	Do.	2 15 8	23 0 0	1,312	23	644
7 Madras	281,971	..	..	183,281	35° under-proof Rs. 8–15–0.	3 15 6	37 0 0	20,988	2,930	17,093
8 Chingleput	148,893	..	..	96,780	Do.	2 14 2	38 8 0	1,028	178	2,077
9 South Arcot	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	666	86	312
Frontier tracts	12,226	..	..	7,947	35° under-proof Rs. 5–11–0.	2 14 2	29 4 0	..	..	..
Rest of the district	211,188	..	..	137,272	35° under-proof Rs. 7–5–0.	2 14 2	29 4 0	..	..	..
10 Tanjore	74,121	..	..	48,179	Do.	2 14 2	32 5 0	1,045	234	667
11 Trichinopoly	195,248	..	..	126,911	Do.	2 14 2	46 3 0	2,172	385	1,016
12 Madura	133,200	..	..	86,580	Do.	3 15 10	37 0 0	4,286	636	1,497
13 Ramnad	66,095	..	..	42,962	Do.	3 15 10	40 0 0	906	101	282
14 Tinnevelly	138,674	..	..	90,139	Do.	3 12 5	46 0 0	3,836	426	1,299
15 The Nilgiris	39,416	..	..	25,620	Do.	3 13 6	55 0 0	6,902	2,302	35,310
16 South Kanara	150,197	..	..	97,628	Do.	3 12 5	37 0 0	760	439	324
17 Malabar	160,240	..	..	104,156	Do.	2 14 2	55 0 0	11,372	2,626	1,949
18 Cuddapah	82,460	..	..	53,599	35° under-proof Rs. 5–11–0.	3 12 5	23 0 0	..	30	..
19 Anantapur	73,674	..	..	47,888	Do.	3 12 5	37 0 0	526	28	748
20 Bellary	86,658	..	..	56,328	Do.	3 12 5	37 0 0	12	..	..
21 Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	75,863	..	..	49,311	Do.	3 12 5	27 12 0	673	12	25
22 Chittoor	21,803	..	..	14,172	35° under-proof Rs. 7–5–0	2 14 2	38 8 0	97	41	39
23 North Arcot	84,077	..	..	54,649	Do.	2 14 2	36 15 0	3,729	74	3,053
24 Coimbatore	36,246	..	..	23,560	Do.	3 13 6	55 0 0	921	82	24,417
25 Salem	67,636	..	..	43,963	Do.	2 14 2	31 0 0	4,457	102	1,679
Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,195,033	..	548,237	2,296,064	....	..	..	78,866	11,582	98,044
Total for 1945–46	3,482,193	..	455,296	2,245,548	....	..	..	122,085	11,847	225,005

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1946–47—*cont.*

Name of district.	Foreign liquors—*cont.*		Commercial spirits.			Opium and other drugs.				
	Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.						Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lb., oz. and gr.
	Spirits in imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in imperial gallons.	Rectified spirits in imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Cost price.	Duty.		
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
						SEERS.			RS. A. P.	LB. OZ. GR.
1 Vizagapatam	10,868	5,759	Nil.	7,672	7	4,568·40			320 0 0	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
2 East Godavari	21,765	1,630	1	4,354	24	4,359			480 0 0	0 0 227
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
3 West Godavari	..	..	..	2,731	..	1,776·40			..	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
4 Kistna	..	..	36	1,746	6	596·40			..	..
Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
5 Guntur	..	..	..	3,920	5	1,204			370 0 0	..
6 Nellore	..	..	..	656	..	466·40			..	..
7 Madras	52,559	1,18,580	5	28,719	433	744			..	..
8 Chingleput	4,131	17,866	..	2,699	..	113	Rs. 31-12-0.	Rs. 118-4-0.	480 0 0	0 0 304
9 South Arcot	458	7,862	4	699	..	228			390 0 0	..
Frontier tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Rest of the district	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
10 Tanjore	3,879	28,900	..	4,036	143	971			293 5 0	..
11 Trichinopoly	2,846	25,097	..	1,027	83	339			440 0 0	..
12 Madura	10,263	27,404	..	4,961	42	410·40			400 0 0	0 0 275
13 Ramnad	2,210	5,099	..	11,161	281	251·40			380 0 0	0 0 80
14 Tinnevelly	2,417	2,220	4	2,857	69	448·40			350 0 0	..
15 The Nilgiris	15,336	95,020	4	710	15	206			440 0 0	1 13 56
16 South Kanara	2,764	4,267	102	2,149	840	78			350 0 0	0 0 377
17 Malabar	8,883	36,015	11	11,664	21	477·40			500 0 0	0 0 30
18 Cuddapah	1,334	504	..	375	..	198·78-15/32			320 0 0	..
19 Anantapur	..	..	..	..	0·3	76·74-1/16			..	..
20 Bellary	516	643	..	715	0·4	35·49½			320 0 0	..
21 Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	41	26	..	762	..	169·7-5/32			320 0 0	..
22 Chittoor	1,117	391	..	446	4	179·½			320 0 0	..
23 North Arcot	..	..	2	5,297	16	294·74-5/8			..	..
24 Coimbatore	16	..	..	..	..	436·57½			452 8 0	0 3 303
25 Salem	..	..	..	1,934	..	309·47-3/16			..	..
Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Total.	1,41,403	3,77,283	169	1,02,199	2,195	18,938·68½			..	..
Total for 1945–46	1,96,241	7,79,146	664	95,216	1,584	19,642·14-6/16			..	..

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.—Consumption, rates of duties and prices, 1946-47—*cont.*

Name of district.	Opium and other drugs—*cont.*							
	Ganja.				Bhang.			Sales of cocaine in lb., oz. and gr.
	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(33)	(34)	(35)
	SEERS. TOLAS.			RS.	SEERS. TOLAS.		RS.	LB. OZ. GR.
1 Vizagapatam	3,363 00			120	3 00		80	0 2 33
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
2 East Godavari	1,377 13			115	..		..	0 0 11
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
3 West Godavari	..			..	..		..	..
Certain Agency tracts under Excise.	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
Kistna	1,277 39			..	..		..	0 0 158
Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris.	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
5 Guntur	1,843 3			140	..		..	0 1 92
6 Nellore	1,250 54			..	..		..	..
7 Madras	..			..	..		..	0 7 123
8 Chingleput	808 5			170	19 00		60	..
9 South Arcot	851 0	Rs. 2-12-0.	Rs. 55.	170	224 52	Rs. 25.	50	0 0 160
Frontier tracts	..			..	..		..	..
Rest of the district	..			..	..		..	..
10 Tanjore	1,144 77			140	1,191 10		30	0 0 431
11 Trichinopoly	996 00			240	713 00		55	0 0 60
12 Madura	2,265 76½			190	477 34		30	0 2 275
13 Ramnad	1,560 00			190	68 50		60	0 0 17
14 Tinnevelly	1,693 00			195	57 53		30	..
15 The Nilgiris	137 16			180	..		..	0 0 52
16 South Kanara	817 31½			150	..		..	..
17 Malabar	1,475 79			210	10 00		220	0 0 212
18 Cuddapah	303 00			160	..		..	..
19 Anantapur	329 40			160	..		..	..
20 Bellary	1,261 37			160	..		..	..
21 Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	1,182 00			160	..		..	..
22 Chittoor	268 00			200	25 00		200	0 0 141
23 North Arcot	579 00			..	16 00		..	..
24 Coimbatore	1,835 00			158	65 00		42½	0 7 315
25 Salem	572 00			..	2,681 00		..	0 0 203
Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.	..			..	..		..	..
Total	31,664 30½			..	4,551 89		..	..
Total for 1945-46	39,773 28½			..	5,414 64		..	..

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV-A—1946-47.—Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (*a*) on payment of duty and (*b*) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports. (*a*) Duty paid. From Bangalore. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	From Calcutta, Bombay and other places. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Total. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	(*b*) In bond. From Bengal and other places by sea.	Total.	Exports. (*a*) Duty paid. To Travancore. Quantity.	Amount of duty.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	RS. A. P.
Beer	101,946	63,716 4 0	5,600	3,500 0 0	107,546	67,216 4 0	..	..	2,232	1,395 0 0
Spirits (rectified) ..	..	..	303	9,084 0 0	303	9,084 0 0	..	..	..	..
Spirits	..	..	622	17,395 0 0	622	17,395 0 0	..	..	56	1,686 0 0
Spirits in medicinal and other preparations.	4,720	23,601 0 0	16,864	1,28,768 0 0	21,584	1,52,369 0 0	14·0	14·0	1,366	3,129 0 0

Description of excisable articles.	Exports—*cont.* (*a*) Duty paid—*cont.* To Cochin. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	To Pudukottai. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	To French Settlement. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	To Bombay and other places. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Total. Quantity.	Amount of duty.	(*b*) In bond. To Coorg.	To Bangalore.	To Pudukottai.	To Cochin.	To Travancore.	Total.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.	GALS.	RS. A. P.						
Beer	18,186	11,335 0 0	17,484	10,927 8 0	670	418 12 0	648	405 0 0	39,170	24,481 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits (rectified) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	3,033	90,987 0 0	664	19,895 0 0	..	..	4,714	1,46,811 0 0	8,467	2,58,789 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits in medicinal and other preparations.	122	1,626 0 0	22	175 0 0	..	..	824	10,376 0 0	2,334	15,306 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL RETURN NO. V—1946–47.

Name of district.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.								Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				
		Distillery system.			Distillery system.		Country spirits.			Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.	Country spirits.			Opium.	
								Distillery area.								Distillery area.			
	Out-still system.	Urban.	Rural.	Out-still system.	Urban.	Rural.	Out-still area.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Out-still area.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)		(8)		(9)		(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	
Vizagapatam ..	1,702	26	6,754	188	386	3,272	121·6	1·4	21·1	4·3	100·7	5·2	264·3		0·7	0·5	1·0	0·15	0·24
East Godavari ..	1,504	13	4,159	100	317	1,660	41·8	1·0	21·1	2·6	79·8	4·3	326·6		3·6	0·4	1·1	0·15	0·40
West Godavari ..	..	5	2,899	..	233	1,232	..	1·0	17·5	2·5	73·6	2·5	392·7		..	0·2	1·3	0·08	0·30
Kistna	..	15	3,532	..	234	1,210	..	1·4	13·3	5·0	141·3	5·0	353·2		..	0·5	2·2	0·12	0·20
Guntur	..	14	5,743	..	355	1,922	..	1·8	16·6	3·5	261·0	3·5	287·0		..	0·2	1·8	0·10	0·10
Nellore	..	25	7,924	..	156	1,461	..	8·3	38·9	25·5	466·1	25·0	466·1		..	0·2	1·4	0·06	0·10
Cuddapah	..	5	5,918	..	55	1,001	..	2·5	22·3	6·5	659·2	6·5	421·9		..	0·4	2·6	0·20	0·10
Anantapur	..	7	6,734	..	147	1,025	..	2·3	27·8	2·3	841·8	2·3	374·1		..	0·2	2·4	0·20	0·80
Bellary	..	16	5,697	..	203	848	..	2·7	30·0	5·3	1,139·4	5·3	227·9		..	0·3	2·2	0·10	0·06
Kurnool (including Banganapalle State)	.. ..	10	7,827	..	152	995	..	2·5	33·9	5·0	391·3	5·0	340·3		..	0·3	2·0	0·10	0·20
Madras	..	31	..	..	777	..	..	1·7	..	7·8	..	3·9	..		..	0·2	..	0·00	..
Chingleput ..	..	13	3,078	..	315	1,509	..	2·2	20·4	6·5	1,539·5	3·3	439·7		..	0·2	1·0	0·06	0·01
Chittoor	..	2	5,951	..	480	1,584	..	0·3	30·0	4·5	491·0	4·5	491·0		..	1·3	1·2	0·20	0·07
North Arcot ..	..	17	4,643	..	203	2,374	..	1·2	18·0	3·2	772·0	2·7	463·2		..	0·7	1·1	0·10	0·02
South Arcot ..	..	17	4,191	..	270	2,339	..	2·1	9·5	5·7	598·7	5·7	340·3		..	0·3	1·9	0·20	0·02
Tanjore	..	31	3,711	..	426	2,137	..	1·5	5·3	4·4	412·3	4·4	337·4		..	0·5	0·3	0·20	0·04
Trichinopoly ..	..	15	4,400	..	351	1,843	..	1·4	19·5	3·8	880·0	3·0	628·4		..	0·3	1·2	0·10	0·30
Madura	..	24	4,787	..	576	1,871	..	2·0	29·5	4·0	1,196·8	4·0	319·1		..	0·2	0·9	0·10	0·02
Ramnad	..	13	4,806	..	450	1,530	..	1·6	35·1	4·3	480·6	2·6	400·5		..	0·2	0·9	0·20	0·03
Tinnevelly ..	..	7	4,309	..	574	1,670	..	0·8	13·4	2·3	478·7	2·3	287·3		..	0·2	1·4	0·05	0·05
Coimbatore ..	..	24	7,061	..	417	2,392	..	2·4	20·8	3·4	784·6	3·0	392·3		..	0·2	1·0	0·20	0·04
The Nilgiris ..	..	20	962	..	68	142	..	5·0	481·0	10·0	481·0	10·0	962·0		..	5·8	0·1	0·30	0·10
Salem	..	42	6,520	..	130	2,740	..	14·0	19·6	6·0	783·5	6·0	470·1		..	0·2	1·2	0·03	0·04
South Kanara ..	..	9	4,012	..	151	1,373	..	0·6	13·1	1·5	1,003·0	4·5	222·9		..	1·1	2·2	0·10	0·03
Malabar	..	30	5,764	..	375	3,555	..	1·2	15·4	6·0	3,202·0	5·0	240·4		..	0·7	1·1	0·10	0·05
Total for 1946–47	3,206	431	121,382	288	7,801	41,685	64·1	3·3	21·6	4·3	313·6	4·3	343·3		1·7	0·3	1·4	0·1	0·10
Total for 1945–46.	3,206	431	12,13,82	288	7,801	41,685	64·1	2·5	41·3	4·3	313·6	4·3	343·3		1·7	0·4	1·3	0·1	0·10

* There are no separate shops for the sale of bhang. The privilege of the vend of ganja and bhang is a combined privilege.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. V—1946-47—*cont.*

Name of district.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population —*cont.*				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation of per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).										Average total excise revenue per head of population based on column 48 of Imperial Return No. I
	Ganja.		Bhang.						Country spirits (distillery area).			Opium.			Ganja.			Bhang.			
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Country spirits (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Bhang.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
	(15)		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(26)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Vizagapatam	0·10	0·09		10·23	0·12	0·09	0·0001	5·68	10·73	16·41		125·44	243·69		56·84	111·84				2·41
East Godavari	0·09	0·10		6·30	0·21	0·06	..	12·27	14·66	26·93		146·47	264·72		59·59	114·59				4·22
West Godavari	0·09	0·05		7·27	0·14	0·01	..	11·22	16·09	27·31		174·67	292·92		51·36	106·36				4·03
Kistna	0·10	0·08		8·12	0·04	0·09	..	19·22	15·59	34·81		213·13	331·38		74·94	129·94				5·00
Guntur	0·10	0·10		6·17	0·06	0·08	..	9·20	7·72	16·92		150·31	268·56		77·97	132·97				2·55
Nellore	0·06	0·10		1·89	0·02	0·11	..	13·82	17·45	31·27		103·58	221·83		84·12	139·12				1·66
Cuddapah	0·20	0·10	*	5·07	0·19	0·19	..	8·39	10·52	18·91		71·82	190·07		146·03	101·03				1·42
Anantapur	0·20	0·20		4·09	0·07	0·03	..	7·94	9·47	17·41		116·27	234·52		126·01	181·01				1·89
Bellary	0·20	0·30		5·36	0·03	0·10	..	8·66	9·87	18·53		115·83	134·08		40·63	95·63				2·00
Kurnool (including Banganapalle State)	0·10	0·20		4·30	0·16	0·10	..	7·97	13·46	21·43		113·18	231·43		61·24	116·24				2·17
Madras	0·10	..		23·57	0·09	0·04	..	13·67	14·81	28·48		193·54	311·79		92·24	147·24				1·75
Chingleput	0·10	0·05	*	5·30	0·06	0·04	0·001	16·83	20·34	37·17		213·98	332·23		103·96	158·96				4·58
Chittoor	0·20	0·08		0·87	0·01	0·02	0·0001	21·75	32·59	54·34		76·96	195·21		121·25	176·25				1·35
North Arcot	0·10	0·05		2·12	0·01	0·02	0·0009	10·87	13·42	24·29		110·26	228·51		152·12	207·12				1·52
South Arcot	0·10	0·05		5·57	0·09	0·03	0·01	11·24	8·65	19·89		184·00	302·25		100·75	155·75				3·82
Tanjore	0·10	0·05		1·88	0·08	0·04	0·05	11·32	14·02	25·34		177·79	296·04		122·70	177·70				3·50
Trichinopoly	0·10	0·04		5·70	0·07	0·05	0·03	11·52	12·83	24·35		266·62	384 87		142·10	197·10				3·78
Madura	0·10	0·80		3·53	0·07	0·09	0·02	11·41	13·15	24·56		210·62	337·87		123·54	178·54				2·69
Ramnad	0·10	0·07		3·32	0·03	0·08	0·003	7·35	10·84	18·19		210·94	329·19		117·27	172·22				1·82
Tinnevelly	0·05	0·08	*	4·02	0·09	0·07	0·001	10·82	24·28	35·10		197·22	315·47		117·90	172·90				2·75
Coimbatore	0·20	0·07		0·84	0·06	0·05	0·002	35·82	61·45	97·27		..	..		133·35	188·35				2·05
The Nilgiris	0·30	0·07		12·21	0·08	0·07	..	11·40	42·81	54·21		349·22	467·47		124·37	179·37				12·89
Salem	0·03	0·06		1·53	0·01	0·02	0·10	10·44	14·17	24·61		..	..		165·37	220 37				1·81
South Kanara	0·10	0·10		6·41	0·05	0·05	..	11·07	13·24	24·31		132·00	250·25		51·43	106·48				3·41
Malabar	0·20	0·07		2·66	0·01	0·03	..	10·70	16·69	27·39		297·83	416·08		117·52	172·52				1·96
Total for 1946-47.	0·01	0·09		4·63	0·03	0·06	0·01	11·00	14·24	25·24		188·43	262·22		100·19	149·58				2·98
Total for 1945-46.	0·01	0·09		10·60	0·04	0·08	0·01	11·10	13·58	24·68		159·26	276·45		88·28	148·28				4·01

Rs. 118·25 (Opium duty) | Rs. 55 (Ganja duty) | Rs 25 (Bhang duty)

* There are no separate shops for the sale of bhang. The privilege of the vend of ganja and bhang is a combined privilege.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. VI-A.—Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors, 1946–47.

Name of district.	Number of (F.L.1.) licences.	To other licensed vendors.					To the public.					Licences for the sale of liquor by distillers and warehousekeepers.			Licences for the sale of beer by brewers.		
		Imported.			Made in British India.		Imported.			Made in British India.		Number of distillery licences.	Quantity sold.		Number of brewery licences.	To other licensed vendors.	To the public.
		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.	Spirits.	Beer.		To other licensed vendors.	To the public.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.
Vizagapatam	3	214	1,184	412	4,753	1,276	11	109	24	80	71	1	1,886	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Godavari	2	..	88	24	8,251	..	..	..	..	18	..	1	6,506	..	..	..	..
Madras	16	18,765	62,925	23,784	15,212	18,583	1,281	7,885	6,368	22,184	474	1	14,466	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46,494	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60,951	..	..	..	..
Madura	1	..	..	..	428	3,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,776	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	1	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	3	685	2,197	636	1,216	240	50	709	240	72	8	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malabar	8	1,715	3,735	688	5,793	..	58	767	188	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPERIAL RETURN No. VI-B.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of imported spirits, wine and beer and beer manufactured in British India and excised at a special rate of duty of denatured spirits, etc., during 1946–47.

Name of districts.	Spirits, wines and beer.															
	Sold under shop licences.								Sold under hotel or dak bungalow licences.				Sold under railway refreshment room licences.			
	On fixed fees.				Number of licences—F.L. 5, 5 (a), 6 and 6 (a).	On fees determined by auction.			Number of licences—F.L. 7, 8 and 10.	Sales thereunder			Number of licences—F.L. 9 and dining car licences.	Sales thereunder.		
	Number of licences F.L. 2, 3, 4, 11, 12 and special licences.	Sales thereunder.				Sales thereund r.										
		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.		Wines.	Spirits.	Beer.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.
Vizagapatam	36	522	9,269	14,761	2	34	3,121	2,651	9	31	1,509	3,034	2	..	30	..
East Godavari	15	149	10,660	1,141	1	55	4,583	443	1	..	50	..	3	7	170	360
West Godavari	17	65	3,865	282	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	12	1	..	42	41
Kistna	6	72	2,465	503	2	50	3,563	3,685	4	23	2,276	1,160	1	4	13	318
Guntur	8	60	3,954	975	..	..	..	..	2	4	216	159	3	18	156	118
Nellore	5	38	2,713	965	..	..	..	..	1	3	67	57	3	37	157	108
Cuddapah	8	1,169	20	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	440
Anantapur	4	28	371	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	155	302
Bellary	4	11	464	377	..	..	..	..	1	1	142	188	2	4	721	94
Kurnool	5	12	673	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	38	26
Madras	98	3,001	49,807	11,788	7	39	1,024	96,059	37	314	13,349	16,287	11	..	..	..
Chingleput	19	833	5,839	4,906	2	2	459	14,828	4	5	597	940	2	14	105	267
Chittoor	15	32	1,164	389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	17	41
North Arcot	20	57	3,507	1,936	..	..	..	..	1	..	108	873	4	4	78	244
South Arcot	9	384	1,025	792	2	7	19	7,205	..	..	4	..	2	2	96	194
Tanjore	18	219	3,973	3,663	2	23	756	2,515	1	2	43	202	4	1·52	151·91	427
Trichinopoly	24	372	4,588	4,546	2	..	..	20,784	2	3	124	45	2	10	307	657
Madura	17	1,435	12,160	7,917	2	34	873	18,537	4	44	457	2,407	3	98	31	191
Ramnad	9	112	2,054	961	1	..	..	3,123	3	24	888	993	4	2	167	301
Tinnevelly	15	434	5,988	1,691	1	..	..	1,198	..	..	..	..	4	7	238	518
Coimbatore	28	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	44	16,035	3,975	46,399	7	..	..	1,32,470	12	121	837	4,652	2	3	167	392
Salem	19	86	4,425	1,575	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	32	104
South Kanara	5	420	3,067	2,851	1	..	..	..	2	16	391	1,362	1	4	64	137
Malabar	20	580	5,707	2,434	7	76	2,555	28,864	10	6,630	1,134	1,622	4	28	350	519
Total	468	26,157	141,733	111,618	43	320	16,958	332,392	101	7,218·3	22,068·2	33,812·2	74	240·88	3,285·91	5,839

IMPERIAL RETURN No. VI-B.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of imported spirits, wine and beer and beer manufactured in British India and excised at a special rate of duty of denatured spirits, etc., during 1946-47—*cont.*

Name of districts.	Spirits, wines and beer—*cont.*										Sprits made in India in private distilleries.			Spirits made in outstills.	
	Sold by chemists and druggists.		Sold as tonic or medicine or medicated wines and similar preparations.			Sold under canteen tenant system.				Denatured spirits.	Sold direct from distilleries under special permits and passes.				
	Number of licences—F.L. 13.	Sales thereunder. Rectified spirits.	Number of licences—F.L. 17.	Sales thereunder Wines.	Sales thereunder Spirits.	Number of licences—F.L. 29.	Sales thereunder. Wines.	Sales thereunder. Spirits.	Sales thereunder. Beer.	Number of D.S. licences.	Sales thereunder. Spirits.	Rectified spirits.	Denatured spirits.	Spirits intended for human consumption.	Number of vendors connected with the outstills.	Quantity sold by them.
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
		GALS.		GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.	GALS.		GALS.	GALS.				PROOF GALS.
Vizagapatam	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	65	2,356	..	..	..	14	4,015
East Godavari	1	1	7	15	8	..	..	..	..	63	4,354	..	..	..	36	117,760
West Godavari	1	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	44	2,731	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	3	111	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	45	4,759	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	3,928	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	..	22	870	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	164	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,041	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	4	31	1·3		..	..	..	26	714	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	762	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	26	74	29	4,331	..		..	..	..	94	28,719	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	1	..	..	..	..	1	16	213	13,347	35	3,400	230	..	..	..	..

Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	21	446	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	2	2	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	41	5,297	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	2	1·44	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	36	2,424	12	35	193	26	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	71	..	..	..	..	..	59	4,026·125	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	4	83	..	1	..	..	82	35	1,928	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42	..	..	..	..	..	55	4,961	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	70	11,132	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	3	4·20	8	39	·17	..	..	..	..	58	3,071	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	7	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	4	3·8	4	13·4	..	6	37	274	5,906	11	710	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16·4	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,934	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	3	102	4	805	239	..	..	..	..	54	2,149	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	1	7·10	8	17	..	1	7	68	3,650	78	8,240	..	..	..	..	..
Total				55	317·54	137	5,496·11	483·47	24	60	555	6,651·347	1,144	60,126·125	242	35	193	26	..

(a) Includes quantity issued under the central distillery system.

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under the for the year

Detailed heads. (1)	Demand. Arrear. (2)	Current. (3)	Total. (4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Country spirits.			
1 Duty on distillery spirits		2,53,13,403	2,53,13,403
(a) Excise duty on arrack			
(b) Difference of excise duty on stock of arrack at the beginning of the lease.			
2 Licence fees for the sale of distillery spirits—			
(a) Rents of arrack shops	1,01,601	3,26,99,528	3,28,01,129
(b) Occasional licence fees for selling arrack			
3 Licence fees for warehouses and depots		5,240	5,240
4 Fees for arrack supply contracts		63,215	63,215
5 Revenue from reduction of contract price for supply of arrack by distillers to shop-keepers.	25,206	19,96,208	20,21,414
6 Revenue from the partially excluded areas under the out-still and central distillery systems—Rentals		4,64,566	4,64,566
7 Revenue from the partially excluded areas under the out-still and central distillery systems—Duty.		35,005	35,005
Total ..	1,26,807	6,05,77,165	6,07,03,972
Country fermented liquor.			
8 Tree tax	1,29,342	2,37,30,720	2,38,60,062
9 Licence fees—			
(a) Rents of toddy shops	3,77,952	4,24,57,178	4,28,35,130
(b) Occasional licence fees for the sale of toddy		36	36
Total ..	5,07,294	6,61,87,934	6,66,95,228
Malt liquors.			
10 Duty on beer manufactured in India		3,58,841	3,58,841
11 Licence fees for the sale of beer—			
(a) Beer retail licence fees F.L. 4.			
(b) Rents of beer shops F.L. 6.		12,38,336	12,38,336
(c) Licence fees for breweries		30	30
12 Gallonage fees	2,109	98,605	1,00,714
Total ..	2,109	16,95,812	16,97,921
Wines and spirits.			
13 Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	321	22,38,251	22,38,572
14 Licence fees—Foreign liquor taverns F.L. 5. F.L. 5(a).	68,031	10,28,101	10,96,132
15 Licence fees—Fixed fee licences (except F.L. 4, F.L. 13 and F.L. 17)—			
(a) Wholesale licence fees F.L. 1.		25,120	25,120
(b) Foreign liquor retail licence fees F.L. 2.	300	33,630	33,930
(c) Licence fees for the sale of brandy F.L. 3.		440	440
(d) Hotel licence fees F.L. 7		1,375	1,375
(e) Bar licence fees F.L. 8.		1,600	1,600
(f) Refreshment room licence fees—Railway lines and dak carriages. F.L. 9.		2,600	2,600
(g) Refreshment rooms licence fees—Other sorts.— F.L. 10.		2,150	2,150
(h) Occasional licence fees F.L. 11.		954	954
(i) Auctioneer's licence fees F.L. 12.		95	95
(j) Other kinds of licences including special licences		6,352	6,352
16 Gallonage fees	35,694	6,64,016	6,99,710
Total ..	1,04,346	40,04,684	41,09,030
Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.			
17 Licence fees—Medicated wines F.L. 17.		1,210	1,210
18 Do. Commercial spirits F.L. 13.		400	400
19 Do. Denatured spirits	3,665	69,344	73,009
20 Gallonage fees	602	11,788	12,390
Total ..	4,267	82,742	87,009
Opium.			
21 Cost price	46	5,93,781	5,93,827
22 Duty	234	22,80,183	22,80,417
23 Licence fees for the sale of opium—Rents of opium shops	6,297	29,71,847	29,78,144
24 Licence fees for the sale of manufactured drugs		735	735
Total ..	6,577	58,46,546	58,53,123

several heads of excise (abkari and opium) revenue in the Madras Province 1946–47.

Collection.			Amount written off.			Balance.		
Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	2,53,13,403	2,53,13,403	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82,235	3,25,47,055	3,26,29,290	8,274	4,233	12,507	11,092	1,48,240	1,59,332
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,240	5,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	63,215	63,215	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,206	19,78,271	20,03,477	..	..	..	..	17,937	17,937
..	4,64,566	4,64,566	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35,005	35,005	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,07,441	6,04,06,755	6,05,14,196	8,274	4,233	12,507	11,092	1,66,177	1,77,269
72,710	2,35,97,760	2,36,70,470	10,174	5,795	15,969	46,458	1,27,165	1,73,623
2,02,089	4,19,33,334	4,21,40,423	55,395	557	55,952	1,20,468	5,18,287	6,38,755
..	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,74,799	6,55,36,130	6,58,10,929	65,569	6,352	71,921	1,66,926	6,45,452	8,12,378
..	3,58,841	3,58,841	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12,28,801	12,28,801	..	..	..	..	9,535	9,535
..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,694	92,959	94,653	..	..	..	415	5,646	6,061
1,694	16,80,631	16,82,325	..	..	..	415	15,181	15,596
109	22,38,190	22,38,299	..	..	..	212	61	273
66,612	10,28,101	10,94,713	..	..	..	1,419	..	1,419
..	25,120	25,120	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	33,380	33,680	..	150	150	..	100	100
..	440	440	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,375	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,600	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,600	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,150	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	954	954	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	95	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,352	6,352	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,605	6,20,068	6,47,673	..	..	..	8,089	43,948	52,037
94,626	39,60,425	40,55,051	..	150	150	9,720	44,109	53,829
..	1,210	1,210	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	400	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,181	66,963	70,144	12	..	12	472	2,381	2,853
314	11,311	11,625	..	..	..	288	477	765
3,495	79,884	83,379	12	..	12	760	2,858	3,618
..	5,93,781	5,93,781	..	..	..	46	..	46
..	22,80,183	22,80,183	..	..	..	234	..	234
6,157	29,56,128	29,62,285	..	25	25	140	15,694	15,834
..	735	735	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,157	58,30,827	58,36,984	..	25	25	420	15,694	16,114

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance under the for the year

Detailed heads. (1)	Demand. Arrear. (2)	Current. (3)	Total. (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.			
25 Spirits used in the manufacture of medicines and rectified spirits and absolute alcohol used for medicinal purposes.	19	78,170	78,189
26 Spirits for other commercial, scientific and industrial purposes.	..	3,724	3,724
Total ..	19	81,894	81,913
Hemp and other drugs.			
27 Duty on ganja	..	17,90,198	17,90,198
28 Duty on bhang	..	1,34,900	1,34,900
29 Licence fees—Shops for the retail sale of ganja and bhang ..	37,425	29,57,171	29,94,596
30 Licence fees for the sale of medicinal preparations of hemp drugs.	..	170	170
Total ..	37,425	48,82,439	49,19,864
Distilleries.			
31 Licence fees for private distilleries—Ordinary areas ..	..	1,300	1,300
32 Licence fees for private distilleries—Partially excluded areas.	..	50	50
*33 Licence fees for Government distillery	..	100	100
34 Rent for Government distillery, plant, etc.	..	1,200	1,200
Total ..	..	2,650	2,650
Fines, confiscations, etc.			
35 Abkari—Penalties and forfeitures	10,727	6,22,944	6,33,671
36 Abkari—Rents of buildings	..	9,393	9,393
37 Abkari—Sale-proceeds of dram measures and bung rods ..	21	3,210	3,231
38 Abkari—Other items	590	80,206	80,796
39 Opium—Penalties and forfeitures	28	2,705	2,733
40 Opium—Other items	83	39,408	39,491
41 Receipts under the Madras Prohibition Act—Fees for licences, permits, etc.	..	5,222	5,222
Total ..	11,449	7,63,088	7,74,537
*42 Recoveries of overpayments	..	16,614	16,614
43 Collection of payments for services rendered—Contribution towards leave salary of officers lent to foreign service.	..	14,705	14,705
44 Contribution, etc.—Other items	..	11,406	11,406
Total ..	..	42,725	42,725
Grand total ..	8,00,293	14,41,67,679	14,49,67,972

several heads of excise (abkari and opium) revenue in the Madras Province 1946-47—*cont.*

Collection.			Amount written off.			Balance.		
Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
19	78,145	78,164	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	3,724	3,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	81,869	81,888	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	17,90,198	17,90,198	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,34,900	1,34,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
33,325	29,14,682	29,48,007	1,736	..	1,736	2,364	42,489	44,853
..	160	160	..	..	..	..	10	10
33,325	48,39,940	48,73,265	1,736	..	1,736	2,364	42,499	44,863
..	1,300	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,200	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,650	2,650	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,253	6,10,555	6,16,808	697	552	1,249	3,777	11,837	15,614
..	9,393	9,393	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	3,210	3,231	..	..	..	..	..	..
409	79,891	80,300	..	..	..	181	315	496
28	2,689	2,717	..	..	..	..	16	16
83	39,408	39,491	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,192	5,192	..	..	..	..	30	30
6,794	7,50,338	7,57,132	697	552	1,249	3,958	12,198	16,156
..	16,614	16,614	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14,705	14,705	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11,378	11,378	..	..	..	..	28	28
..	42,697	42,697	..	..	..	..	28	28
5,28,350	14,32,12,146	14,37,40,496	76,288	11,312	87,600	1,95,655	9,44,211	11,39,876

STATEMENT A-1.—Statement showing the fees collected for shops and licences during the year 1946-47.

Districts.	Manufacture of liquors.		Compounding and bottling licences—F.L.-1 (a) and F.L.-1 (b).	Whole sale.		Country spirits—Retail sale.				Foreign liquors—Retail sale.									Drugs—Retail sale.	
	Breweries.	Distilleries.		Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and exercised at tariff rates—F.L.1.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirits under outstill system (Agency tracts).	Fermented toddy.	Malt liquors—F.L.-4, F.L.-6 and F.L.-6 (c).	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off—F.L.-5 and F.L.-5 (a).	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises—F.L.-2.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens)—F.L.-7, F.L.-8 and F.L.-10.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers—F.L.-9 and F.L.-14.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licences for foreign liquors)—F.L.-11.	Foreign liquors—All other special retail licences, including canteen licences—F.L.-3, F.L.-12 and F.L.-20.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines (druggists' permits)—F.L.-13 and F.L.-17.	Fees from clubs.	Licence fee for the sale of denatured spirits.	Opium.	Ganja and bhang.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ..	..	200	..	220	1,800	40,29,961	..	56,964	3,68,524	..	33,180	2,700	625	..	127	32	20	248	..	5,70,250	1,91,668
East Godavari.	..	150	..	315	1,000	18,26,618	..	4,07,502	9,75,645	..	19,201	1,650	75	150	..	20	80	372	2,607	6,05,080	75,268
West Godavari.	..	..	..	215	..	17,13,887	..	..	11,44,986	..	..	1,350	50	50	..	35	60	..	1,622	3,10,296	69,240
Kistna ..	..	100	..	..	300	19,85,700	..	..	8,76,004	..	42,192	900	375	150	..	15	150	67	2,813	1,13,892	85,900
Guntur	..	..	..	..	895	11,05,559	..	..	8,23,971	..	..	450	50	..	..	10	10	200	2,233	1,78,697	1,41,431
Nellore	..	..	..	315	..	5,30,877	..	..	7,73,030	..	..	450	50	..	4	5	20	31	265	48,131	1,03,972
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,61,272	..	..	3,08,723	..	..	300	..	50	..	25	40	..	28	14,292	44,250
Anantapur ..	..	100	..	210	..	4,55,632	..	..	9,60,417	..	..	600	..	200	3	..	..	..	559	8,958	42,196
Bellary ..	..	100	..	..	..	5,53,883	..	..	7,10,616	..	2,130	..	..	..	..	5	150	..	680	4,180	50,226
Kurnool ..	..	100	..	705	..	6,63,244	..	..	7,25,413	..	..	450	..	150	..	15	..	..	536	20,600	64,794
Madras	..	100	..	15	17,500	97,09,001	..	..	18,97,938	..	7,39,420	6,000	1,750	100	165	52	290	20	20,572	1,44,000	3,53,061
Chingleput ..	15	..	..	165	..	14,97,350	..	..	28,42,711	42,720	1,53,960	1,500	350	100	383	..	..	300	..	22,882	78,040
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,68,691	..	..	6,92,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	127	..	13,776	65,094
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	320	..	7,33,865	..	..	17,22,408	20,400	..	1,950	75	200	..	35	90	62	6,791	59,728	84,683
South Arcot ..	..	100	..	..	..	12,44,133	..	..	17,45,622	23,940	7,260	1,050	..	100	..	5	50	1,554	3,591	41,952	85,740
Tanjore	..	..	..	135	..	6,84,253	..	..	36,30,237	88,220	8,870	1,050	75	200	..	55	110	14	2,443	1,71,657	1,40,911
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	215	..	16,29,054	..	..	39,13,829	1,15,260	..	1,380	175	100	90	20	40	247	1,177	90,546	1,30,540
Madura	..	..	..	1,010	500	11,37,433	..	..	28,79,391	1,51,200	18,240	2,250	350	150	..	..	..	100	2,877	88,677	2,77,345
Ramnad.. ..	..	..	..	150	..	7,16,484	..	..	13,98,189	7,620	..	1,850	..	200	..	15	110	535	6,839	45,232	1,73,002
Tinnevelly ..	..	200	..	..	625	22,03,128	..	..	14,92,458	..	600	1,650	..	200	..	20	..	1,810	..	85,565	1,96,134
Coimbatore ..	..	100	..	345	500	14,66,948	..	..	32,98,644	1,74,271	5,520	2,550	450	200	4	40	140	136	2,214	1,18,664	1,78,026
The Nilgiris .	15	..	..	..	500	10,96,800	..	..	..	6,19,200	..	..	225	100	157	41	20	..	..	71,940	17,040
Salem	..	..	..	240	..	5,88,995	..	..	84,32,321	23,080	..	1,350	..	50	..	50	80	108	1,194	24,882	89,701
South Kanara ..	..	100	..	255	..	12,92,187	..	..	19,43,832	5,400	..	750	100	50	..	..	70	144	1,141	10,296	42,060
Malabar	..	100	..	350	1,500	17,37,338	..	..	35,82,889	7,490	64,140	1,500	350	100	21	35	70	277	9,963	1,07,112	1,67,685
Total ..	30	1,450	..	5,240	25,120	3,26,29,290	..	4,64,466	4,21,40,423	12,28,801	10,94,713	33,680	5,125	2,600	954	535	1,610	*6,352	70,144	29,62,285	29,48,097

*The figures include licence fees for compounding and bottling licences, etc.

STATEMENT D.—Statement showing the quantities of foreign liquors imported into the Province of Madras by sea and the customs duty realized thereon during the year 1946–47 as compared with 1944–45 and 1945–46.

Foreign liquors.	Quantity.			Duty.			Increase or decrease in 1946–47 as compared with 1945–46.	
	1944–45.	1945–46.	1946–47.	1944–45.	1945–46.	1946–47.	Quantity.	Duty.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.
Liquors—								
Ale, beer and porter	27,277	23,682	10,176	18,137	27,343	93,841	+ 78,054	+ 66,498
Cider and other fermented liquors	1	..	241	..	..	237	+ 241	+ 237
Spirit—								
Brandy	24,685	32,566	34,146	11,09,061	15,10,201	16,48,102	+ 1,580	+ 1,37,901
Gin	7,129	15,243	14,621	2,66,258	4,47,034	5,70,567	— 622	+ 1,23,533
Liquors	69	72	1,629	1,09,548	3,36,982	3,24,472	+ 1,557	— 12,510
Rum	Oz. 157	42	195	44	1,603	6,535	+ 153	+ 4,932
Whisky	26,354	17,968	38,705	9,64,785	7,10,348	16,90,735	+ 20,737	+ 9,80,387
Drugs, medicines or chemicals containing spirit	3,518	5,495	12,589	1,36,745	2,09,595	3,98,286	+ 7,094	+ 1,88,691
Spirit—Perfumed	16	117	1,315	10,055	14,471	99,816	+ 1,198	+ 85,345
Spirit—Denatured—								
Imported direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denatured at Custom House immediately on arrival before clearance.	..	..	160	..	..	52	+ 160	+ 52
Spirit—Other sorts	1,853	6,211	5,572	3,292	3,586	5,249	— 639	+ 1,663
Wines	6,921	10,740	38,003	63,153	1,00,221	4,20,626	+ 27,263	+ 3,20,405
Total	97,823	112,136	248,912	26,81,078	33,61,384	52,58,518	+ 136,776	+ 18,97,134

STATEMENT E.—Statement showing the quantities of potable spirits excised and denatured spirits issued from distilleries during 1946–47 as compared with 1945–46.

Where excised.	Potable spirits.				Denatured spirits.			
	Quantity.		Duty.		Quantity.		Duty.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	1945–46.	1946–47.	1945–46.	1946–47.	1945–46.	1946–47.		
	PROOF GALLONS.	PROOF GALLONS.	RS.	RS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.		
Vizagapatam distillery	233	[1,605	6,990	48,180	..	..	..	..
Samalkot distillery	4,438	6,506	1,33,140	1,95,210	26,322	15,650	..	..
Vuyyuru distillery	59	..	1,770	..	..	45,465	..	..
Nellikuppam distillery	83,492	60,952	25,04,760	18,46,560	86,348	143,137	..	..
Vyasarpadi distillery	25,960	14,466	7,78,800	4,34,010	..	..	..	..
Thachanallur (new) distillery	2,375	1,776	71,250	53,280	519	2,438	..	..
Chowghat distillery	..	361	..	10,830	..	..	..	..
Thummapala distillery	..	..	..	..	7,555	4,988	..	..
Malabar Arrack Bonded Warehouse	15,296	13,109	3,82,400	3,93,270	..	..	..	..
Hospet distillery	..	..	..	..	..	54,410	..	..

STATEMENT E-1.—Statement showing the quantity of beer manufactured, consumed and exported and the excise duty realized thereon during 1946–47.

Number and name of brewery.	Quantity of beer manufactured.	Rate of duty per gallon.	Revenue realized from excise duty.	Quantity of beer issued from breweries			
				For consumption within the Province.	For export to other Provinces in British India.	For export to Indian States, French Establishments, Burma, etc.	Quantity of beer (Indian manufactured) imported from other Provinces.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	GALLONS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
In the Madras Presidency—							
1 The United Breweries, Limited, Ketty ..	416,017	0 10 0	2,60,010 10 0	375,942	400 Bombay. 40 Sind. 16 Coorg. 670 French India. 1,126	37,868	414,936
2 The United Breweries, Limited, Madras ..	199,973	0 10 0	1,24,983 2 0	200,286	..	..	200,286
In the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—							
3 The United Breweries, Limited, Bangalore ..	515,936	0 10 0	3,22,460 0 0	285,868	18,602 Bombay Presidency. 101,946 Madras Presidency. 3,131 Coorg. .. Central Provinces. 40 Orissa Province.	61,395 Mysore Province. 9,676½ Deccan. 32 Pudukkottai State. 594 Pondicherry. 1,480 Kolhapur State. 82 Jodhpur.	

STATEMENT G.—Classified statement of offences against the Abkari laws reported in the several districts during the year 1946–47.

Subdivisions.	Districts.	Offences relating to foreign liquor, arrack and toddy revenue.											Offences relating to hemp drugs.							
		Smuggling.	Illicit distillation and possession and sale of illicit distilled spirits.	Illicit manufacture of toddy.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without licence.	Adulteration.	Dilution.	Use of false measures.	Other offences (breaches of licence conditions).	Total.	Illicit cultivation of hemp plant.	Smuggling.	Illicit transport.	Unlicensed sales.	Possession without licence.	Other offences.	Total.	Grand total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Waltair.	Vizagapatam	9	574	223	13	16	553	..	42	6	24	1,460	1	..	..	..	9	..	10	1,470
	East Godavari	6	564	1,161	7	19	531	..	20	..	38	2,346	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	2,349
	West Godavari	..	559	1,604	5	17	390	..	21	2	24	2,622	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2,623
	I Total ..	15	1,697	2,988	25	52	1,474	..	83	8	86	6,428	2	..	..	1	11	..	14	6,442
Nellore.	Kistna ..	12	40	487	12	16	337	..	35	6	17	962	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	964
	Guntur ..	..	525	257	1	17	275	..	26	6	11	1,118	1	..	..	..	87	..	88	1,206
	Nellore ..	..	177	522	27	74	325	..	23	4	30	1,182	2	..	..	..	12	..	14	1,196
	Madras ..	24	2	410	72	15	210	2	13	1	26	775	..	..	..	78	16	..	94	869
	Total ..	36	744	1,676	112	122	1,147	2	97	17	84	4,037	4	..	..	78	115	1	198	4,235
Cuddalore.	Chingleput ..	2	20	246	34	20	156	..	6	3	42	529	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	534
	South Arcot ..	46	228	198	6	21	124	1	18	5	26	673	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	678
	Tanjore ..	3	2	198	13	49	329	..	5	2	65	666	..	..	..	1	10	1	12	678
	Total ..	51	250	642	53	90	609	1	29	10	133	1,868	..	..	..	5	16	1	22	1,890
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ..	12	20	115	15	55	205	..	19	6	31	478	..	..	..	13	4	..	17	495
	Madura ..	..	35	77	10	20	167	..	22	2	22	355	1	..	..	31	9	2	43	393
	Ramnad ..	..	..	503	47	27	447	..	10	1	26	1,061	1	..	1	1	7	..	10	1,071
	Tinnevelly ..	1	42	1,300	45	115	437	..	13	2	35	1,990	..	1	1	3	2	..	7	1,997
	Total ..	13	97	1,995	117	217	1,256	..	64	11	114	3,884	2	1	2	48	22	2	77	3,961
West Coast.	The Nilgiris ..	..	10	6	..	..	65	..	..	..	4	85	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	87
	South Kanara ..	..	464	553	11	12	532	..	19	1	32	1,624	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1,626
	Malabar ..	9	213	1,334	17	10	1,129	..	25	1	54	2,792	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	2,796
	Total ..	9	687	1,893	28	22	1,726	..	44	2	90	4,501	2	..	..	4	1	1	8	4,509
	Grand total ..	124	3,475	9,194	335	503	6,212	3	317	48	507	20,718	10	1	2	136	165	5	319	21,037
	1945–46 ..	135	3,990	8,911	404	499	6,211	..	315	44	557	21,066	20	1	2	168	165	10	366	21,432

STATEMENT H.—Statement of offences against the Abkari laws dealt with in the Province during the year 1946-47.

Particulars of heads.	Excise Administration Divisions.				Total		
	Waltair.	Nellore.	Cuddalore.	Trichinopoly.	West Coast.	1946-47.	1945-46.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.	CASES.
Pending at the beginning of the year	508	243	123	208	175	1,257	1,513
Reported during the year 1946-47 (exclusive of unsuccessful house searches)	6,442	4,235	1,890	3,961	4,059	21,037	22,125
Total	6,950	4,478	2,013	4,169	4,234	22,294	23,638
Disposal of cases by the department.							
Released by the department—							
I. For being in possession of country spirits, the strength of which is below the margin allowed for loss of strength from natural causes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. For petty breaches of the provisions of section 56 of the Abkari Act for the first time.	1	3	6	2	..	12	8
III. On proof of ignorance or inadvertence	19	28	4	13	3	67	113
IV. For want of proof	116	45	18	18	16	213	269
Total	136	76	28	33	19	292	391
Sent for trial	1,718	1,467	552	558	510	4,805	6,148
Cases written-off or otherwise disposed of	6	3	2	10	2	23	30
Compounded	4,645	2,574	1,327	3,401	3,946	15,893	15,573
Grand total	6,505	4,120	1,909	4,002	4,477	21,013	22,142
Pending	445	358	104	157	207	1,281	1,496
Disposal of cases by the magistracy.							
Pending at the beginning of the year	478	229	39	123	71	940	1,254
Sent for trial during the year	1,718	1,467	552	558	510	4,805	6,148
Total	2,196	1,696	591	681	581	5,745	7,402
Convicted	1,571	871	459	522	505	3,928	5,532
Acquitted	43	28	14	12	7	104	176
Written-off or otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Withdrawn on payment of compounding fees	55	533	40	56	15	699	949
Total	1,669	1,432	513	590	527	4,731	6,657
Pending	527	264	78	891	54	1,014	745

STATEMENT I.—Statement showing the convictions, etc., under the Opium Act and Rules during 1946–47.

Districts.	Conviction.		Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less.	Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than a month.	Fines.		Confiscations.		Rewards to informants, etc.
	Cases.	Persons.			Number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines.	Number of cases.	Value of articles confiscated.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Vizagapatam	22	25	..	5	9	1,825 0 0	15	1,938 0 0	75 0 0
East Godavari.	5	5	..	1	3	60 0 0	4	86 14 0	44 0 0
West Godavari.	1	1	..	..	1	25 0 0	1	8 0 0	..
Kistna ..	4	4	..	..	1	50 0 0	1	20 0 0	..
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	13	14	..	1	3	1,000 0 0	12	9,041 0 0	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	2	2	..	1	1	50 0 0	2	344 10 0	..
Tanjore ..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	29,325 0 0	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	4	4	..	..	1	50 0 0	1	0 4 0	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Malabar ..	1	1	..	..	1	200 0 0	1	34 6 0	..
Total ..	**55**	**62**	**..**	**8**	**20**	**3,260 0 0**	**37**	**41,698 2 0**	**119 0 0**
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	4	4	..	2	2	310 0 0	4	244 12 0	15 0 0
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	66	66	7	41	18	1,090 0 0	4	35 0 0	..
Salem ..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	78	78	7	51	20	1,400 0 0	8	279 12 0	15 0 0
Grand Total ..	**133**	**140**	**7**	**59**	**40**	**4,660 0 0**	**45**	**41,977 14 0**	**134 0 0**
Total for 1945–46.	68	72	2	13	40	3,675 0 0	43	9,127 0 0	199 0 0

STATEMENT J.—Statement showing the classification of cases convicted under the Opium Act and Rules during 1946–47.

Districts.	Smuggling of opium.	Possession of opium without licence.	Sale of opium without licence.	Sale of intoxicating drugs without licence.	Manufacture of intoxicating drugs without licence.	Other offences.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Vizagapatam ..	1	21	..	..	..	..	22
East Godavari ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
West Godavari ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Kistna ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Madras ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tanjore ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	55
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	**2**	**51**	**2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**55**
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	4	62	..	..	..	..	66
Salem ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Total ..	4	74	..	..	..	..	78
Grand Total ..	**6**	**125**	**2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**133**
Total for 1945–46 ..		59	3	..	1	..	63

STATEMENT K.—Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in the Madras Presidency during 1946–47 and two previous years.

Number and name of municipality.	Population according the census of 1941.	1944-45.		1945-46.		1946-47.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Chicacole	22,249	..	..	18	8·1	23	10·3
2 Anakapalle	29,249	23	7·8	..	..	..	..
3 Vizagapatam	70,243	26	3·7	..	..	..	..
4 Bhimlipatam	9,914	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Vizianagram	51,749	125	24·0	..	..	..	..
6 Cocanada	75,140	..	..	..	..	303	40.3
7 Peddapuram	20,835	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Rajahmundry	74,564	..	..	..	..	24	3·2
9 Ellore	64,911	36	5·5	..	..	..	..
10 Palakollu	19,869	26	13·0	24	12·1	..	..
11 Masulipatam	59,146	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Bezwada	86,184	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Chirala	27,086	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Guntur	83,599	..	..	..	..	48	5·7
15 Narasaraopet	17,644	42	23·8	104	58·5	..	..
16 Ongole	21,184	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Tenali	40,639	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Nellore	56,315	86	15·2	37	6·6	..	..
19 Cuddapah	28,246	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Prodattur	26,961	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Anantapur	21,482	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Hindupur	19,049	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Tadpatri	15,184	75	49·3	..	..	8	5·2
24 Adoni	35,431	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Bellary	56,148	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Hospet	26,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Kurnool	45,250	..	..	211	46·6	..	..
28 Nandyal	25,888	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Madras	..	2,781	34·5	3,714	47·8	..	..
30 Chingleput	17,829	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Conjeeveram	74,635	..	..	10	1·3	..	..
32 Tirupati	20,143	32	15.7	55	27·3	86	42·6
33 Chittoor	27,835	77	27.6	94	33·8	43	15·4
34 Gudiyattam	32,671	12	3·6	3	0·9	86	26·3
35 Tiruppattur	23,008	2	0·8	15	6·5	8	3·4
36 Vaniyambadi	31,281	..	..	64	20·5	8	2·5
37 Tiruvannamalai	33,575	68	20·2	68	20·3	2	0·5
38 Vellore	71,502	36	5·0	29	4·1	22	3·0
39 Wallajapet	11,048	12	1·8	1	0·9	2	1·8
40 Chidambaram	26,212	..	..	..	..	103	39.2
41 Cuddalore	60,632	..	..	24	4·0	..	..
42 Villupuram	23,829	4	1·6	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT K.—Table showing convictions for drunkenness in the municipal areas in the Madras Presidency during 1945-46 and two previous years—*cont.*

Number and name of municipality.	Population according the census of 1941.	1944-45.		1945-46.		1946-47.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
43 Kumbakonam	67,008	200	29·9	124	18·5	289	43.1
44 Mannargudi	23,288	..	..	..	..	73	31.3
45 Mayavaram	32,670	78	23·8	54	16.5	253	77·4
46 Negapatam	52,937	..	..	83	15·7	131	24·7
47 Tiruvarur	22,275	160	71.8	..	..	..	..
48 Tanjore	68,702	47	6·8	71	10·3	77	11·2
49 Karur	27,575	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Trichinopoly	159,566	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Srirangam	26,676	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Dindigul	56,275	48	8·5	58	10·3	7	1·2
53 Kodaikanal	9,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Madura	239,144	194	8·0	69	2·9	244	10·2
55 Palni	24,706	20	8·0	..	..	69	27.9
56 Periyakulam	25,882	64	24·7	55	21·3	11	4.2
57 Bodinayakkanur	28,435	20	7·0	19	6·7	11	3·8
58 Sivakasi	16,826	..	..	..	..	..	..
59 Virudunagar	34,559	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Srivilliputtur	34,642	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Karaikudi	28,903	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Tuticorin	75,614	74	9·7	73	9·7	56	7·4
63 Tinnevelly	60,676	155	25·0	116	19·1	89	14·6
64 Palamcottah	30,967	27	8·8	44	14·2	33	10·6
65 Coimbatore	130,348	..	..	..	..	127	9·7
66 Dharapuram	20,660	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Erode	39,483	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Tiruppur	33,099	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Pollachi	25,198	230	91·0	..	..	..	..
70 Udumalpet	17,791	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Coonoor	18,783	50	26·0	36	19·2	..	..
72 Ootacamund	29,850	185	61·9	129	43·2	132	44·2
73 Salem	129,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Mangalore	81,069	..	..	82	10.1	100	12·2
75 Udipi	18,043	..	..	12	6·7	8	4·4
76 Calicut	126,352	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Cannanore	34,649	54	15·5	2	0·6	..	..
78 Cochin	26,320	13	4·9	23	8·7	39	14·8
79 Tellicherry	36,320	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 Palghat	55,160	53	9·6	31	5·6	332	60·1

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
ABSTRACT

Excise - Administration Report - 1946-47 - Recorded.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.538 Dated 11-3-1948
Read the following:-

From the Bd. of Rev. Ref. CR.No.158961 Abk/47-XA3 dated 12th November 1947.

O R D E R.

Recorded.

2. Country spirits (Arrack). During the year the consumption of country spirits amounted to 22,96,064 proof gallons as against 24,45,543 proof gallons in 1945-46 representing a decrease of 6.11%. The decrease is ascribed mainly to the introduction of Prohibition in 8 districts and to the cloure of arrack shops in select firkas with effect from 1-10-1946, which has been effect to some extent by the fact that the consumption of arrack in the non-Prohibition areas was on the upward trend. The total revenue derived from country spirits increased from 545.93 lakhs to 605.77 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 45.95 lakhs under licence fees and Rs. 13.89 lakhs under duty.

3. Toddy. - The total number of toddy shopps sold in the Province for the toddy year was 6686 as against 10382 in the previous year. The total revenue derived from toddy during 1946-47 amounted to 661.88 lakhs as against 788.80 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue was made up of Rs.424.28 Rs.424.57 lakhs under 'rentals' and Rs. 237.31 lakhs under 'tree tax'.

4. Foreign liquor.- The rates of duty on Indian made foreign spirits, Indian made rectified spirits and Indian made wine and medicated wine continued to be Rs.30/- per proof gallon. The duty on cocoanut toddy arrack remained at Rs.25/- per proof gallon and that on beer brewed in India at 10 annas a gallon. There was a decrease in the consumption of wines spirits and beer and an increase in the consumption of denatured spirit and Methyl Alcohol. The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea was 2,48,912 gallons which showed a substantial increase over the quantity imported in 1945-46, viz., 1,12,136 gallons. The total revenue from the taxation of foreign liquor was Rs.58.65 lakhs, as against 74.26 lakhs in the previous year.

5. Opium.- The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs.140/- to Rs.150/- per seer during the year. 493 shops were sold for the year 1946-47 for Rs.31.76 lakhs as against 495 shops sold for Rs.31.28 lakhs in the previous year. The consumption of raw opium amounted to 18,939 seers as against 19,642 in 1945-46. The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs.58.89 as against Rs.59.69 lakhs in the previous year.

6. Hemp drugs.- The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be the same as in the last year viz. Rs.55/- and Rs.25/- per seer respectively. 454 shops were sold for the year for Rs.36.31 lakhs as against 457 shops were for 35.16 lakhs in the previous year. Consumption of ganja and bhang in the province during the year was 31,664 seers under ganja and 4,551 seers under bhang as against 39,773 seers under ganja and 5415 seers under bhang in the previous year. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs amounted to Rs.48.82 lakhs as against Rs.59.64 lakhs in

in the previous year.

7. Revenue and expenditure.- The total Excise revenue demand for 1946-47 amounted to Rs.1441.68 lakhs as against 1577.48 lakhs in the previous year. The total collection amounted to 1437.40 lakhs. A sum of Rs.87,600 was written off as irrecoverable. The net percentage of charges to receipts was 3.7 as against 3.2 in the previous year.

8. Offences.- The total number of cases under the Abkari Act during 1946-47 was 21,037 as against 21,432 in 1945-46 (this figure excludes the figure for the 8 districts in which prohibition was introduced on 1-10-1946). This is exclusive of the cases detected by the staff attached to the Excise Intelligence Bureau. This staff detected 50 cases as against 53 cases in the previous year. 9194 cases were detected in the year under illicit manufacture of toddy as against 8911 cases detected in the previous year. A number of cases of smuggling of opium was detected during the year.

9. General. There was an increase in the consumption of denatured spirits and methyl alcohol and a decrease in the consumption of country spirits, toddy, wines, spirits, beer, opium, ganja and bhang. The experiment of the closure of arrack shops in toddy drinking areas continued in the Shiyali and Tiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district and in the Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of the Ramnad district.

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Secretary to Government
9-1-1948

To the Board of Revenue (Excise)
To the Presidency Administration Report Officer.
To the Education and Public Health Department, Home Dept
To the Development Department
To the Director of Information and publicity.
To the Governor's' Secretariat.(with a copy of the report)
To the American ~~council.~~ Consul
To the Principal Information officer, Bureau of Public Information Government of India, Cassin Terrace 7woods Road, Mount Road, Madras. (With a copy of the report)
To the Ministry of Finance (Central Revenue with reference to their letter F.No.33(2)E.C/48 dated 13-2-1948 with a copy of the report)
To the Local Administration Department(with a copy of the report).

/ True Copy /

3.9.53.
~~Office Assistant.~~

GK.5.9.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

7.9.53